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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 1

Section 1

April 1, 1937

FARM TENANT AID BILL

President Roosevelt sustained his first major defeat of the present session of Congress yesterday when seven Democrats joined with six Republican members of the House Agriculture Committee and struck from the Farm Tenancy Bill, by 13 to 11, a section providing \$50,000,000 a year to finance farmers seeking to own farms they now operate for others. (New York Times.)

WORLD TEXTILE CONFERENCE

A message from President Roosevelt and speeches by two members of his Cabinet will open the international conference on working conditions in the textile industry tomorrow afternoon, according to an announcement made yesterday at the Washington office of the International Labor Office, Geneva, which is sponsoring the session. Twenty nations are sending delegations to the conference, which is to be a tripartite affair where governments, employers and workers each will have an equal voice in the deliberations, aimed at developing an international treaty prescribing a forty-hour work week in the textile industry throughout the world. Approximately 10,000,000 workers would be affected. (Baltimore Sun.)

ARGENTINE CROP FORECAST

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture's second crop estimate forecasts a wheat production of 247,838,280 bushels. Flaxseed production is estimated at 72,827,000 bushels. Both crops are estimated at slightly lower figures than the first forecast in December, the wheat forecast being 2,000,000 bushels less and flaxseed 1,200,000 bushels less. The ministry's forecast of other crops includes oats, 54,451,600 bushels; barley, 30,000,000 bushels; rye, 7,480,000 bushels; and birdseed, 29,800 tons.

U.S.-BRITISH TRADE

A London report by the Associated Press says prospects of further improvement in all classes of trade between the United States and Great Britain are the best since 1929, according to a report published yesterday by the Department of Overseas Trade. It estimated that in the twenty-one months preceding December, 1936, the United Kingdom bought securities in the United States worth \$1,396,000,000 and sold \$1,054,000,000--leaving a net balance of \$34,200,000 in holdings of securities in addition to \$438,000,000 in short-term banking funds.

Junior Live Stock Show "Folks at the Junior Live Stock Show and sale April 14, 15 and 16 will find two great exhibitions--one of 4-H Club members and Future Farmer agricultural students and one of fat cattle, hogs and sheep," says the Washington Farmer (March 18). "The show will be double the numbers of a year ago, both as to exhibitors and animals shown. There will be at least 500 boys and a few girls exhibiting and judging more than 700 head of wellbred and highly fitted live stock. Of exceptional significance is the development of the hog division of the show, in which between 450 and 500 head will be shown in the feeding and purebred classes. The erstwhile mortgage lifters are coming back into the farms of the Inland Empire and, under the guidance of the juniors and their leaders and instructors, they are coming back in better quality than ever..."

Culture Aids Sickly Plants The University of Idaho's Experiment Station literally is giving Idaho's legume crop a "shot in the arm" by providing cultures with which to inoculate sickly plants. John M. Hale, assistant bacteriologist, said the station has prepared a highly successful culture of nitrogen-forming bacteria to send legume plantings in new soil off to a "running start". In a test last year on the farm of John Illum near Pleasantview, in Oneida County, inoculated field peas grew from four to six inches taller, remained green longer and out-yielded untreated peas. The culture composes a jellylike substance and is prepared in units each sufficient to inoculate seed for four acres of land.

Wildlife Society Its objective the protection and restoration of American animal and plant species, a new national organization, the Wildlife Society, has been formed. First president is Prof. Rudolf Bennitt of the University of Missouri. Secretary is Victor H. Cahalane of the U.S. National Park Service. The Society's official publication will be launched during the current year. Active membership is open to those professionally engaged in wildlife activities, as teachers, administrators, or graduate students. Associate membership is open to any persons interested in the objectives of the society, on recommendation of two active members. (Science Service.)

Netherlands Agriculture The Dutch Government proposes to introduce the corporate idea in Dutch agriculture by creating various councils with advisory, executive and decreeing authority, the latter referring to qualitative regulation of production and export and granting subsidies under strict government control, says an Amsterdam report to the Wall Street Journal.

Oil Spray For Apple Efforts put forth by spray specialists at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, to develop a single spray to be applied as a dormant treatment which would control with one application such pests as rosy aphid, bud moth, oyster shell scale, San Jose scale and scurfy scale have met with success in the use of certain coal tar oil sprays and with petroleum oil containing a chemical known as dinitro-ortho-cyclo-hexyl-phenol, commonly called "DN" oil. (Better Fruit, March.)

Congress,
March 30

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out without amendment H.J.Res. 278 to make funds available to carry out the provisions of existing law authorizing the purchase and distribution of products of the fishing industry (S.Rept. 265). Senator Sheppard had inserted in the Record a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to Governor Allred, of Texas, submitting a preliminary report on an investigation of the explosion at New London, Texas. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 256 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the classification of cotton, to furnish information on market supply, demand, location, condition and market prices for cotton and for other purposes (H.Rept. 482). The House Committee on Appropriations reported out the District of Columbia appropriation bill (H.R. 5996) for 1938 (H.Rept. 483). The House received a communication from the President, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for 1937 and to remain available until June 30, 1938, to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, for sweet-potato weevil control (H.Doc. 179). Mr. Woodrum addressed the House regarding his view on appropriation policy. The House received letters from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a draft of a bill to permit the Director of Finance to sign requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury for funds, instead of the Secretary of Agriculture; and transmitting a preliminary report of the results of the study and research and of the studies of uniform motor-vehicle laws throughout the country which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Nicotine-in-Oil
Insect Spray

"A spray solution that has killed every insect it has been tried upon is the most recent discovery at the Kentucky Experiment Station," reports Grady Sellards, Kentucky College of Agriculture, in Capper's Farmer (April). "It is a solution of free nicotine in a highly refined oil. Paul Ritcher, entomologist, and R. K. Calfee, chemist, of the Kentucky station...to test the insect-killing properties of the solution, tried it in different strengths and in comparison with widely used spray materials. A 2 1/2 percent solution of free nicotine-in-oil killed 80 percent, and a 5 percent solution killed all insects it was tried on. Mixtures of 2 1/2 percent, and 5 percent, respectively, of free nicotine in aqueous Aresket killed no insects. But they found that a 1 1/2 percent solution of free nicotine-in-oil killed a surprisingly large percent of all the 25 species of insects sprayed, including such hardy ones as white fly, stink bug and squash bug. 'In the comparisons,' say Ritcher and Calfee, 'the nicotine-in-oil exhibited a spectacular knockdown that was much quicker than any other toxicant used.'..."

Loans for
Farm Boys

Three years T. D. Call, executive vice president of the Bank of Cyril, Oklahoma, decided to branch out from loans with cash interest to loans with the only interest the welfare of farm boys of this small community, says an Associated Press report. He estimated recently he had lent \$3,700 to 80 boys in the past three years and about \$2,000 of that has been repaid. It all will be repaid, Mr. Call predicted, adding, "I've never lost a cent from any of these loans." The only security demanded, Mr. Call said, "is a willingness to work. No father need go on the youths' notes." The scheme has paid dividends in better farming methods in the community, Mr. Call thinks.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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March 31 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.25; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.25-12.85**

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ -157 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ -156 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 146-152; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 148-166; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 139 $\frac{3}{4}$ -145 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ -150 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 149; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 121 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 114 $\frac{1}{8}$ -119 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -133 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 133; No. 3 Chi. 126-129 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 $\frac{5}{8}$ -49 $\frac{5}{8}$; K. C. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54; St. Louis 55; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-116; No. 2, Minneap. 77-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ -227 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5-\$6 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.20 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.95 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 82¢-92¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 65¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 14.76 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.53 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 14.50 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 14.46 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18 cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXV., No. 2

Section 1

April 2, 1937

ARGENTINE SURPLUS WHEAT A Buenos Aires report to the New York Times says Argentina's exportable surplus wheat has been reduced to 51,258,000 bushels, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Rural Statistics published yesterday. The bureau estimates the exportable surplus of flaxseed at 35,150,000 bushels and corn of the old crop at 19,033,000 bushels.

PRIZE STEERS The University of Notre Dame, of South Bend, Ind., received more than \$8,000 for a load of prime fed steers that equaled the highest price in seven years in yesterday's livestock market. The steers were fattened on one of the university farms. This price equaled the May 1, 1935, peak and was the highest quoted in the Chicago steer market since 1930. (Press.)

"MARRIAGE CLAUSE" Senator McKellar of Tennessee, yesterday took up the cudgel of Government employes seeking to have section 213 of the economy act, known as the "marriage clause," repealed. He introduced a bill for outright repeal and said he will press for prompt consideration by the proper committee. The House Civil Service Committee several weeks ago reported the Celler bill for repeal with an amendment which bars new appointments if the combined salaries of members of the same family on the Government pay roll exceed \$4,000. (Washington Post.)

CHERRY TREE BLOOM C. Marshall Finnan, superintendent of national capital parks, estimated yesterday that Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park will make "a little showing" of blossoms Sunday, April 4. The pink blossoms, he said, should make a very effective picture for the cherry-blossom festival, April 8, and reach "full bloom" by Sunday, April 11. (Associated Press.)

MORMON FARM REHABILITATION A Mormon back-to-the-farm movement will be begun shortly, according to a Salt Lake City report by the Associated Press. Augmenting a security project to take 80,000 needy members off relief, the broad permanent rehabilitation work may provide financial assistance in purchasing and equipping farms, said Harold B. Lee, executive director of the general committee for the church security program. "The purpose will be the creation of self-sustaining farm units, either singly or in colonies, for many families now being given direct assistance by the church."

Plane-Spread
Diseases

"The suspicion that ephemeral fever (three-day sickness) was introduced into Queensland cattle by an insect carried from another country in an aeroplane reveals the possibilities of other and more serious diseases, to both man and beast, being introduced in a similar manner," says an editorial in the Pastoral Review (Melbourne, February 16). "It savours of an attack from the air, and points to a weakness in our defences. Precautionary measures have been taken to combat every known seaborne disease, but scientists have now a difficult problem, the significance of which, with the rapid development of air transport from all countries of the world, will be readily appreciated. The shortening of space and time by air travel has brought us into very close contact with hot-beds of disease--a danger to our high standards of animal and human health. Scientists have, no-doubt, a wealth of information about disease-carrying insects, but however few these may be, the means of preventing their carriage into this country by aeroplane present great difficulties...The Commonwealth Health Department has already issued instructions that planes are to be treated with a mosquito-destroying preparation at the last port before reaching Australia. Possibly we may also see Australian airports, equipped with highly attractive insect traps--not that either precaution will provide an absolute guarantee that some small 'bug' does not gain entry..."

Mail Auction
of Poultry

"How much am I bid for a carload of live poultry?" That query goes out several times a year from Mrs. Ed Klein, secretary-manager of the Holly Turkey Marketing Association in eastern Prowers county, Colorado," says Emil Holtwick in Capper's Farmer (April). "Poultry packers and quantity buyers have come to understand that such inquiry announces another mail auction of yard run poultry...After Mrs. Klein decides which is the best offer, and that may be determined by prices for the class of birds which she knows is most numerous on local farms at the time, she notifies the successful bidder to have his representative and his transportation facilities on hand at the designated time. Then she sends postcard announcements to all poultry keepers in the territory. These indicate the market date and the prices that will be paid. On market day birds are graded and weighed. The buyer pays all costs incident to receiving the birds and loading them on trucks or freight cars. Farmers are paid immediately for their deliveries by Mrs. Klein who in turn receives a check from the buyer for the total receipts when the market closes..."

February

Contrary to the trend of recent years, the foreign trade of the United States expanded sharply in February, with increases from a month before and large gains over the import and export figures for February, 1936. A report for last month made public by the Department of Commerce discloses that imports exceeded those of January in value by 15.6 per cent and those of February last year by 44 per cent. Exports showed an increase of 4.8 per cent in value over January's and 28 per cent over the previous February. (New York Times.)

Congress, The House passed the Legislative Appropriation Bill
March 31. (H. R. 5966) for 1938. During general debate on this bill
Mr. Dirksen discussed the proposed flood control project
on the Illinois River, opposing the construction of levees and favoring
reforestation, soil conservation, etc. Mr. Burdick charged that the De-
partment of Agriculture is attempting to mold public opinion on the court
issue. Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma spoke in favor of extending the life of
the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Ohio Station "At his own request C. G. Williams retires from his
Directors work as Director of the Ohio Experiment Station, which
 institution he has served with fidelity and ability for
nearly thirty-five years," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer
(March 27). "The Ohio Experiment Station is a fine institution of re-
search, ranking with the best of its kind anywhere. When Mr. Williams
entered its service, he was not a scientist, he was a farmer, known as a
thoughtful and successful farmer and a man of great common sense. With
his endowment of good sense and practical experience he proved a worthy
successor of that distinguished agricultural scientist Dr. Charles E.
Thorne. Under the direction of Mr. Williams the Experiment Station has
gone forward into broader usefulness to the agriculture of Ohio and the
nation. Now he hopes that under his successor Edmund Secrest, a forester
by profession, the Experiment Station will continue to grow in usefulness
as it did under the direction of a great scientist and of a good farmer."

Frozen Farm The list of farm products processed in frozen packages
Products broadens each year. Cauliflowers and Brussels sprouts have
 been added to the eleven vegetables already available, peas
being the most popular. The five varieties of fruit have been augmented by
fresh apricots and pineapple. There are now twelve cuts of meat and seven
of poultry, including chickens, ducks and turkeys. If you like sea food
there are thirteen varieties now, including the freshest of clams, oysters,
lobsters, etc. Retail outlets for these quick-frozen foods are still
mostly in the East and in the larger cities, one third of the output being
distributed through chain stores. Hotels, railroads and steamship lines
are also large customers. Vegetables and fruits are processed in many
states from Florida to Nova Scotia, and from Texas to Washington. Talking
points: broader markets, better quality, less waste, convenience of hand-
ling packaged goods. Disadvantage: frozen foods must be kept below 10
degrees in stores, but retailers may now lease special refrigerated show
cases. (Country Home, April.)

Fluoroscopes Orange County, California, citrus houses are spending
Sort Fruit \$250,000 in preparation for the beginning of the packing
 season the latter part of April, the majority of this sum
being spent for fluoroscopes with which to detect frozen fruit. The
fluoroscope, based on an idea originated by Agricultural Commissioner Tubbs,
is being used for the first time this year. Packing-houses will use water
separators in connection with the fluoroscopes. Frozen oranges grow light
and will float. These fruits will be run through the fluoroscope because
in many cases good oranges also will float. Those with puffy skins or
hollow centers also will float but still may be usable fruit. The fluoro-
scopes will separate this good fruit from the frozen type. It is expected
that about 15 to 20 per cent of the Valencia crop will be run through
fluoroscopes to electric separators this year. (Los Angeles Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 1 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.25; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.00-12.50.**

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $156\frac{1}{2}$ - $158\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $155\frac{1}{2}$ - $157\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 144-150; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 146-164; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $138\frac{1}{2}$ - $143\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 144-148; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis $147\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland $120\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $113\frac{1}{4}$ - $118\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $130\frac{1}{4}$ - $132\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $131\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 126- $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $47\frac{1}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. $52\frac{1}{2}$ - $54\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $51\frac{1}{2}$ - $52\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $54\frac{1}{2}$ -55; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-116; No. 2, Minneap. 76-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 219-225.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.50-\$6 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.60 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.20-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.40-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions .75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 85¢-93¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$0.90-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$0.65-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 14.82 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.64 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 14.57 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 14.55 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18 cents; Y. Americas, 18- $18\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $24\frac{3}{4}$ -25 cents; Firsts, $22\frac{3}{4}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXV, No. 3

Section 1

April 5, 1937

MONEY MARKET PROTECTION

The federal government moved yesterday to protect the market for its securities and at the same time to carry a step farther the easy-money policy which it believes necessary to continue expansion of industrial production and increased employment. The Federal Reserve Board, through its Open Market Committee, announced that it was prepared to buy federal securities on the open market for the account of Reserve Banks, "in such amounts and at such times as may be desirable." (Press.)

WORLD SUGAR CONFERENCE

"The international sugar conference opening today is generally viewed in London as a renewed test of whether international cooperation can be applied to regularizing production of essential world commodities without causing future shortages," reports Charles W. Hurd in a London wireless to the New York Times. "It is, in fact, an attempt to pick up one small phase of the problems considered at the unproductive 1933 World Economic Conference in an effort to achieve a success.... Britain and the European countries seem more ready now than at any recent time to undertake serious discussions about basic commodities because of shortages in many fields..."

TEXTILE MEETING

"John G. Winant, president of the Tripartite Technical Conference on the Textile Industry, addressing the delegates Saturday, strongly endorsed the American policy of removing barriers to international trade through reciprocal trade agreements and urged upon the meeting the vital importance of expanding international trade if living standards were to be raised so as to permit a larger consumption of textile goods," says Louis Stark in a Washington report to the New York Times. "At the same session Director Harold B. Butler of the International Labor Organization, which called the meeting at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, proposed several main lines of inquiry by the conference into the broad economic and social aspects of the world textile industry..."

TRADE PACT NOTICE

Secretary of State Cordell Hull gave formal notice yesterday of the intention of the United States to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Ecuador. All information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views must be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information by noon of May 3, and supplemental oral statements will be heard at a public hearing on May 17. (Press.)

"Soil Defense" "A new publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is Farmers' Bulletin 1767, which is by E. M. Rowalt and deals with methods of saving the washed away soils of the Piedmont region," says an editorial in Farm Journal (April). "We shall say nothing of the bulletin, except to remark that it is excellent. But this bulletin does what should have been done long ago, and that is to give us a name for the vast campaign which this country must now wage to save its soils. The title of the booklet is not 'Conservation of Soils,' or 'Erosion Control,' or any of these truthful but hard-to-pronounce phrases. It is called 'Soil Defense in the Piedmont,' and that phrase, 'Soil Defense,' appears to us to be the watchword we have been needing for years... 'Soil Defense'--that is exactly what we mean, and it describes exactly what has to be done if farming is to continue in this country..."

So. American Tariffs "More than half of the South American republics have declared an armistice in their economic war and begun tearing down their high tariff walls," says John W. White in a Buenos Aires report in the New York Times. "This new policy has been adopted by six of the republics since the adjournment in December of the Pan-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. Both at Montevideo and at Buenos Aires Secretary of State Hull urged the scaling down of the most outstanding prohibitive tariffs and the opening of negotiations looking toward the writing of new commercial treaties based on reciprocal tariff concessions. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay have already taken steps in this direction. Argentina has taken a leading position in this new tariff policy. Having been very successful in opening up new European markets by means of more than a dozen reciprocal trade treaties, similar to those Mr. Hull has negotiated for the United States, Argentina is now applying a good-neighbor policy of its own toward the neighboring republics..."

Maine to Advertise Potatoes Maine became the first state in the Union to actively engage in advertising its agricultural products on a major scale recently when Governor Lewis O. Barrows signed a bill which will levy a tax on every barrel of potatoes raised in the country's leading potato raising state. This year the estimated value of the potato yield is \$37,400,000, making it the state's most valuable crop. The tax, which was instigated by the potato growers themselves, will be used for a comprehensive campaign to increase the consumption of potatoes in general and the Maine product in particular in the big consumer markets along the Atlantic Coast and in midwestern states. Newspapers, magazines, and radio will be used in the drive to market Maine's potatoes which constitute from 10 per cent to 18 per cent of all the tubers raised in the country. (Bangor News.)

Fertilizer Tag Sales The rise in fertilizer tax tag sales which has been so pronounced during the present fiscal year continued in February, according to reports by state control officials to The National Fertilizer Association. In the 17 reporting states, sales in February were 38 per cent above last year, while July-February sales were 32 per cent larger. Sales in each of the 12 southern states were larger in February this year than last with the exception of Mississippi. Substantial increases were registered by all of the heavy fertilizer using South Atlantic states. (The American Fertilizer, March 20.)

Congress, The House received a communication from the President,
April 2. transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to
 an existing appropriation of the Department of Agriculture
for carrying into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29,
1936; referred Committee on Appropriations (H. Doc. 189).

Michigan "Farmers in 13 southwestern Michigan counties will
Soils Train receive the benefits of a program on soil conservation in
 the form of a soils laboratory on wheels during this week,"
says Michigan Farmer (March 27). "Through a cooperative arrangement with
the New York Central Lines, the Michigan State College soils department,
represented by Paul Rood, will equip three railway coaches for soil test-
ing, exhibits, lectures, discussions and pictures. At each of sixteen
scheduled train stops, soil experts will test all samples brought to the
train by farmers and advise them as to their needs for lime, fertilizers
and cultural practices to prevent soil erosion. In addition, the opera-
tion of the federal soil conservation program will be explained. Particu-
lar emphasis is to be placed on the proper and intelligent use of lime and
fertilizer for spring crops and alfalfa..."

National The proposed Everglades National Park, in Florida,
Parks will form the southern objective of a master highway
Highway system which will link all National Parks, Monuments, and
 historical sites, if a plan now under consideration by the
federal government is put into effect, according to Ernest F. Coe, chair-
man of the Everglades National Park Association. This Park-to-Park
National Highway will include in its eastern system a segment reaching
from Maine to the Everglades National Park. Reaching Florida it will
swing down through the center of the state through the Ocala National
Forest, around the eastern side of Lake Okeechobee and at its southern
end will intersect State Road No. 26, thence to the Park. Links of the
major highway system have been established through the Shenandoah and
Great Smoky Mountains National Parks and intervening National Forests.
(American Forests, April.)

Light Aids L. B. Clark, S. L. Leonard and Gardiner Bump, of
Game Union College and the New York State Conservation Depart-
Breeding ment, report in a letter to Science (April 2) on light and
 the sexual cycle of game birds. A summary says: "The
results of experiments has led us to conclude that light is a primary
factor in inducing sexual activity in pheasants, quail and grouse, through
the mediation of the hypophysis. Once this hypophyseal-gonad reaction is
started it can not continue indefinitely with adequate light but only
until the hypophysis falters in the production of the gonad-stimulating
hormone through causes unknown. The immature pheasant resembles the
adult at the close of the breeding season in that the gonads are capable
of responding to adequate hypophyseal stimulation.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 2 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.25; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.85-12.50.**

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 158-160; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 157-159; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 143-149; No. 1 H. Am. Durum, Duluth 145-163; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 139-145; Chi. 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ -149; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 146; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 148 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 121 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 114 7/8-119 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 134; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132; St. Louis 131-132; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48-50; K. C. 51-53 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 52-53 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-116; No. 2, Minneap. 78-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ -224 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.50-\$6 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.20 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Belle Glade. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.20-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.67-\$1.78 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.10-\$2.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.35-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.00-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples, \$2.25-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 20 points from the previous close to 14.62 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.57 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 14.38 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 14.28 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18 cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 4

Section 1

April 6, 1937

HULL URGES WORLD TRADE

Secretary of State Cordell Hull appealed last night, as he accepted the award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation on the twentieth anniversary of this Nation's entry into the World War, for "a determined and concerted effort to rebuild international political and commercial relationships." "Animosities and resentment in the sphere of commercial and financial relations must bear an important share of responsibility for the depth of economic distress into which some nations have been plunged," he said, as he urged extension of the Government's present policy of substituting trade agreements for trade barriers. (Associated Press.)

CONTROL OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

A London wireless to the New York Times says that a new effort to realize effective international cooperation in the control of sugar production, which, it is hoped by many governments, may point the way toward a broad field of negotiations looking to the insurance of world peace and economic stability, began yesterday. Delegates from twenty-three nations met formally twice. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the British Council, presided at these gatherings, between which the conference met late in the afternoon for the first of a three week's series of private meetings, at which statesmen of the leading powers are expected to discuss not only sugar but the conditions of many basic commodities, distributed by restriction of production along with the rearing of excessive tariff barriers.

TEXTILE WORKERS

The British government delegate to the World Textile Conference sided yesterday with powerful employer groups in opposing an international 40-hour week for workers. "We do not want a 40-hour week in Britain because that would mean reductions in the pay-roll income of our textile workers," said Col. Anthony J. Muirhead, parliamentary secretary for the ministry of labor. He was the first representative of a foreign power to take a position on the maximum hours issue before the conference. (Associated Press.)

PRESIDENT ASKS PERMANENT CCC

President Roosevelt asked Congress yesterday to enact legislation making permanent the Civilian Conservation Corps, and to fix the maximum enlistment at 300,000 young men and war veterans, 10,000 Indians and 5,000 enrollees in territorial and insular possessions. The message was sent to the Capitol on the fourth anniversary of the date on which he signed an Executive order setting up the office of Emergency Conservation Work. (Press.)

10-Year Fruit Plan "Ten years ago--in 1927--a fruit tree planting plan was drafted and adopted for the guidance of growers along the Main Line, in the Okanagan Valley and in the Kootenays," says an editorial in Country Life in British Columbia (April). "A 10-year program was laid down, following conference in which growers, shippers and officials of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture took part. At that time there was a host of varieties, the great majority of which should never have been planted in British Columbia. The 1927 plan called for the elimination of most of these off varieties but in the intervening time, it has been found that certain other varieties are decidedly of the 'off' type...Now the 1937-1947 plan has been drafted...Further experience has been gained in the last ten years and this experience is embodied in the recommendations which have been made. The first test is--'What can be marketed to advantage?' The second test, and it must be associated with the first, is--'What can be grown successfully in my soil and climate?' The plan for the next ten years anticipates these questions..."

Diseases of Wild Animals "The study of disease among wild animals has until recent years been confined chiefly to those important human or domestic animal infections, such as plague, tularaemia, sleeping sickness, nagana, typhus, and leptospiral jaundice, that are carried by various wild mammals," says The Lancet (London, March 20). "The disease of the small mammals, chiefly rodents, used for laboratory work has more recently attracted attention. Experimental epidemiology with white mouse populations has already thrown light on the processes by which epidemics come about--still one of the major mysteries of medicine. The subject is finding a new extension by the discoveries of animal ecologists, who find that disease is a widespread natural phenomenon in nature, and especially among wild mammals, which suffer from rather violent fluctuations in population associated with periodic mortality on a large scale. The annual report for 1935-36 of the Bureau of Animal Population at Oxford University summarises some of the methods by which wild animal populations are being studied...Such population research has to be maintained for long periods if it is to yield successful results...Oxford University, in conjunction with other bodies, has made arrangements to guarantee the central costs of the bureau's work for a period of five years at any rate. In addition to the research side of the bureau's activities, mention should be made of its work in assembling the literature on wild animal populations..."

Knotless Lumber From a two-year study of 10,000 wood knots, Benson H. Paul, U.S. Forest Products Laboratory scientist, learned how to produce knotless lumber, says a Madison report by the United Press. In releasing the results of his studies, Paul pointed out that side branches on tree trunks are responsible for knots on a log. Natural pruning of side branches is a snail's progress brought about by the limbs dying from exclusion of sunlight, he said. "The decayed branches drop to the ground, leaving irregular stubs that often cling to the tree for 50 or 100 years before they are enclosed by new growth layers as a fence post, by drifting sand," Paul explained. It is these broken branches that appear as knots when the trees are cut up for lumber. To escape knot formation Paul recommended early pruning of forest trees. That makes the pruning scars smaller and restricts them to the center of the tree.

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: unassembled, psychologist (public relations),
\$3,800, Forest Service, applications to be on file not later
than (a) May 3, if received from states other than those named in (b),
(b) May 6, if received from the following states: Arizona, California,
Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington,
Wyoming; assistant chief, mechanical section, \$3,200; Social Security
Board, applications to be on file not later than (a) April 26, if re-
ceived from states other than those named in (b), (b) April 29, if re-
ceived from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho,
Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Preservation B. W. Scribner, National Bureau of Standards, author
of Library of "Air Treatment for Preservation of Records in Libra-
Records ries" in Refrigerating Engineering (April) says: "With
the assistance of funds granted to the National Research
Council by the Carnegie Foundation of New York, the Paper Section of the
National Bureau of Standards has been able to make a comprehensive study
of the causes which induce deterioration of record-bearing materials
stored in libraries. This study has revealed, that, aside from the com-
ponents of record materials which in themselves may bring about decomposi-
tion, the condition of the atmosphere surrounding books and manuscripts
is of the utmost importance in preserving them for the use of future
generations...As a result of this study the Bureau has recommended that
in the ventilation of libraries: a positive circulation and diffusion
of air through the library, or at least through the stacks, be maintained;
relative humidity of about 40 to 50% and temperature of about 70° to 80°F.
be maintained; and that the air be washed with water so treated with
chemicals as to have a pH of 8.5 to 9.0 and to be as non-corrosive as
possible to the air conditioning equipment. These recommendations have
been followed by a number of important libraries and other kinds of de-
positories for records, including the National Archives..."

Orchard Frost "There has been considerable advancement in orchard
Protection heating equipment during the period from the last major
cold wave of 1922 to the present winter, but this is the
first time that either the manufacturers or growers have been able to make
accurate tests of the efficacy of this equipment under orchard conditions
in freezing weather," says Jack Klein in California Cultivator (March 27).
"...If California orchardists would consult practical meteorologists be-
fore they plant their groves their frost protection problem could be
greatly simplified. Practically all of the storms which cause severe cold
come across the mountains from the northeast and the general drift of the
wind is from that direction...The well-known Leffingwell Ranch at Whittier
has given a wind machine a thorough workout this year and from every indi-
cation it is a huge success. This ranch is run on a strictly business
principle and has graphs and charts to show the temperatures in the various
sections of the grove at hourly intervals on cold nights and figures to tell
the story of expense...The expense of protecting ten acres for the entire
cold spell was approximately \$150...A similar machine, operating in an
almond grove at Paso Robles, using heat from garbage cans burning at the
rate of five gallons of oil an hour, held the temperature in ten acres at
34 degrees while the outside temperature was 26 degrees for four hours..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 5 - Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-15.25; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice 90 lbs down 11.85-12.60**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat*, Minneap. 161-3/8-164-3/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 160-3/8-163-3/8; No. 2 Am. Dur. * Minneap. 146-152; No. 1 H. Am. Dur. Duluth 148-161; No. 2 H. Wr.* K.C. 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ -147 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 146 $\frac{1}{4}$ -151; No. 1 H. Wr.* St. Louis 146 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 148 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 122; No. 2 rye Minneap. 115-7/8-120-7/8; No. 2 yellow corn 139 $\frac{1}{4}$ -142 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 142; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 136-138 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ -51 $\frac{3}{4}$; K. C. 53-56; Chi. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 57. No. 1 malting barley Minneap 118-120; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 110-116. No. 2 barley 80-86. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 219 $\frac{1}{2}$ -225 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$6.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Belle Glade. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.15-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.20 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.70-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 90¢-93¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 70¢-\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1.90-\$2.35 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type 50¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in a few cities. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.50-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.65 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 14.73 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.50 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 14.48 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 14.45 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein. Chicago, Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 5

Section 1

April 7, 1937

FARM TENANT BILL ACTION

Administration forces lost yesterday in a second attempt to have the House Agriculture Committee provide in the farm tenancy bill \$50,000,000 a year for federal purchase of land to be sold to worthy tenants. The vote was 12 to 12. Tentative agreement was reached, however, on a compromise providing \$50,000,000 annually for loans to help tenants buy their own farmsteads. The committee acted yesterday on a motion of Representative Boileau, Wisconsin, that it reconsider the vote of 13 to 11 by which less than a week ago it tabled the entire first section of the tenant bill and the annual fund for federal land purchase. (Press.)

BRAZILIAN

A Rio De Janeiro cable to the New York Times says that, apparently feeling the pinch of the shortage of raw materials, Germany has notified Brazilian importers to withdraw all present quotations and make future ones subject to confirmation. Manufactured rubber goods, possibly including tires, are being raised in price 40 per cent and increases are effective on several other manufactured items, including certain paper goods. Statistics just issued show that the United States exports to Brazil in 1936 totaled 945,735 contos, or 22.12 per cent of total Brazilian imports. Germany's exports totaled 1,002,608 contos, or 23.50 per cent, including coal shipments.

EVERGLADES FARM DAMAGE

Everglades farmers said yesterday that bean and tomato crops on 50,000 acres had been "90 to 95 per cent" destroyed by rain and hail, according to a West Palm Beach report by the Associated Press. Luther Jones of Belle Glade said the damage in the rich Winter vegetable bowl was "greater than that of the 1928 hurricane." H. T. Holloway, who operates extensive farming interests, said: "Practically all Glades farms were destroyed last night by rain and hail."

FUNDS FOR REA

When the Rural Electrification Administration makes its final allotments from 1936 funds within two weeks, it will have a balance of about \$3,000,000, of which \$467,484 will represent funds for New York State which the law requires the administration to retain for future needs. No REA loans have ever been made in New York State. (New York Times.)

Acetylene "Acetylene may some day become an important material
Stimulates for the production department in the canning of pineapples,"
Pineapples says Food Industries (April). "...At the University of
 Hawaii it has been discovered that, in common with ethylene
and propylene, acetylene has the property of stimulating the pineapple
plant to put out new root processes at unexpected places. It will also
cause the plant to put out flower-producing processes instead of foliage.
Either a mixture of acetylene with air or a saturated solution of acety-
lene in water will do the trick. About 50 to 100 c.c. of solution per
plant are required. Plants can be induced to flower a year earlier than
normal by the treatment, but the size of the resulting fruit depends on
the size of the plant. Many plants other than the pineapple respond in
much the same way. The production department's interest in this new de-
velopment lies in the possibility of stimulating the fruiting of laggard
plants so that the crop can be harvested in a shorter period..."

Cold Storage The Hood River Apple Growers' Association of the Hood
Locker Plant River section of Oregon has installed 474 individual re-
 frigerated lockers for the use of members. This new equip-
ment will enable apple growers of the region, who are enjoying one of the
finest shipping seasons in many years, to keep for personal use not only
fresh fruit in storage but their meats and vegetables for household con-
sumption as well. The new facilities are first being made available to
the many hundred members of the vast association. If they are not taken
in a reasonable time by the orchardists themselves, the association plans
to make them available to the general public. (Ice and Refrigeration, April.)

Italian-Type An erosion combatant borrowed from Italy is being
Terracing developed experimentally in Gilmore Valley, near Winona,
 Minnesota, with a view to its possible application on a
nation-wide scale, says an Associated Press report. Six terraces,
fashioned after the Gradoni type, common in Southern and Central Italy,
have been constructed on the Bergler farm by the Federal Soil Conserva-
tion Service. A non-productive bluff on the farm was selected for the
experiment. It had a slope of 41 per cent for a vertical drop of 300 feet.
The total length of the slope was 780 feet. It ranged from 1,200 feet
above sea level at the top, down to 600 feet at Gilmore Creek. Six trenches,
each 300 feet long and 20 feet apart, running horizontally, one above the
other, were dug on the face of the bluff by a WPA crew. Each of the
terraces is four feet wide, sufficient to hold all the run-off of a four-
inch rain in six hours from the area draining into it, permitting the
water to infiltrate rather than rush off in torrents, cutting gullies and
filling creek beds with rocks and silt.

Chilean The Cabinet of Chile has decided to adopt immediate
Food Costs measures to lower the costs of wheat flour and foodstuffs in
 general, which have been soaring to record levels. Poor
harvests following heavy exports of agricultural products are causing
anxiety, and the political parties have demanded that the government
intervene. (New York Times.)

Congress, The House passed H. R. 3687 to extend the period
April 5. during which the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of
 the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act may be
carried out by payments by the Secretary of Agriculture to producers.
Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House also passed the
following: S. 1500 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to provide
for the classification of cotton, to furnish information on market supply,
demand, location, condition, and market prices for cotton, and for other
purposes (this bill will now be sent to the President); H. R. 5757 to
simplify accounting; S. 462 to authorize any Government department to
exchange used parts of certain types of equipment for new or reconditioned
parts of the same equipment; S. 1285 to amend that provision of the act
approved March 3, 1879, relating to issue of arms and ammunition to any
department of the Government for the protection of public property (this
bill will now be sent to the President). When H. R. 5722 to reenact and
amend provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, relating
to marketing agreements and orders, was called, Mr. Wolcott asked that
the bill go over without prejudice and stated that in his opinion it is
too important to be considered under unanimous consent. The House Committee
on Foreign Affairs reported out with amendment H. J. Res. 304
authorizing Federal participation in the New York World's Fair 1939. (H.Rept.
F56.)

Nutrition and The low purchasing power of large numbers of people
Longevity stands in the way of taking full advantage of new knowledge
 in the field of nutrition which can increase the average
life span by at least seven years and ward off disease and senility, Dr.
Henry C. Sherman, Mitchell Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University,
declared recently in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine. Dr.
Sherman delivered the twelfth Hermann Michael Biggs Memorial lecture of
the academy. His subject was: "The Bearing of the Results of Recent
Studies in Nutrition on Health and on Length of Life." Dr. Sherman
characterized as "out of date" the popular theory that heredity was the
principal factor in longevity. Experiments had shown that, in addition
to heredity, nutrition must be looked upon as a positive factor in
prolonging human life, he asserted. The average person has it within his
own control, by proper nutrition, "to add life to his years and years to
his life," he emphasized. (New York Times.)

Cotton Goods Production of woven cotton goods last year reached
Production more than 8,500,000,000 yards and was the highest since
 1927, exceeding the 1935 figures by 20.7 per cent, according to the
sixth annual survey of the industry by the Association of Cotton-Textile
Merchants of New York. The improvement in output, however, was
accompanied by a sharp contraction of equipment with the number of
spindles in place declining to a point only slightly above the figure
for 1907. "The dominant influence in the progress of the cotton-textile
industry last year was the continuous strength of demand forces,"
according to W. Ray Bell, president of the association. "In primary
market activity, these forces were particularly powerful because the
assertion of expanded purchasing power uncovered shortages of reserve
stocks and depleted inventories in all the customary reservoirs of
distribution channels." (New York Times.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 6 - Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-15.25; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.65-12.35*.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 159 $\frac{1}{4}$ -162 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr. * Minneap. 158 $\frac{1}{4}$ -161 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 145 $\frac{1}{4}$ -151 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H. Am. Dur. Duluth 149 $\frac{1}{4}$ -160 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 H. Wr.* K.C. 141-147 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ -150; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 149; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 121. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 114-120. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 137 $\frac{3}{4}$ -142; St. Louis 142; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -140 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47-7/8-49-7/8, K. C. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -55 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 110-111; No. 2 Minneap. 79-85. No. 1 Flaxseed Minneap. 218-224.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6-\$6.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.60 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountsins \$2.15-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$2.00 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.90-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida and South Carolina Point and Round type \$0.60-\$1.35 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$2.00-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. on Baldwins at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 14 points from the previous close to 14.59 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.58 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 14.36 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 14.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein. Chicago - Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 6

Section 1

April 8, 1937

WORLD TEXTILE CONFERENCE O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina and American Employers' delegate to the World Textile Conference, told the conference yesterday that government, employers and workers in this country were substantially in agreement on these points: (1) Maintenance of a forty-hour week as a matter of national policy; (2) Approval of the principle of collective bargaining; (3) Opposition to child labor; (4) Opposition to the third shift for productive machinery. (New York Times.)

OPTIONAL RETIREMENT A move to lower by from two to four years the age for optional retirement available to some 433,000 Civil Service employees was carried to President Roosevelt yesterday with a plea for his support. The explanation of the proposal and request for Presidential backing were made by Robert H. Alcorn, chairman of the joint conference on retirement, who reported after the White House conference that the President is much in sympathy with the principle of the proposal and will confer with Acting Budget Director Bell and others to see what action can be taken. (Washington Post.)

BILLBOARDS IN PERU A Lima, Peru, cable to the New York Times says billboards and other road signs along the main highways and avenues in and around the capital will be subject to heavy taxation in the future, according to a resolution adopted Tuesday. Billboards within fifty meters of the center of the highways will be taxed at the rate of \$1 to \$2 a square meter, according to classification. Permission to place signs on important highways must be obtained from the Ministry of Public Works, while each sign must carry in a visible place the number of the corresponding permit.

SUGAR R.R. RATES The Interstate Commerce Commission published yesterday a ruling calling for a downward revision of rates on refined sugar moving from southern territory into the "official territory" bounded by a line marked on the west by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad and on the east by the Buffalo & Pittsburgh Railway. The purpose was to permit competition by the southern roads with barge-rail and barge-truck movements of sugar by way of the Mississippi into the area in question. The order called for the filing of new rates by July 8. (Press.)

Insurance for Crops For the first time in Kansas, and possibly for the first time on record, a crop insurance company has been formed basing its premiums and anticipated loss on actuarial data, says a press report in the Topeka Capital. Under the copyrighted plan of insurance, wheat farmers in Kansas will be protected against all natural hazards to crops. Hazards included are such things as drouth, blowout, hail, flood, fire, insects, crinklejoint, tornadoes and winter kill. They will be protected to the full extent of their investment based on cost of production--costs that include taxes, labor, wages, rent, seed, cost of equipment, and all expenses involved in the production and harvesting of wheat. The farmer seeking this insurance makes out his own costs of production, limited only by certain maximum costs supplied by the State Department of Agriculture and the Kansas State College at Manhattan. He pays a premium based on this cost which he has made out and if the price at which he sells his crop does not cover these costs, he collects the balance in cash from the company. The company offering this new crop insurance announces that only a limited percentage of insurance will be sold in any one community with very little being placed in the "dust bowl." This assures a spreading of risks until a more complete history can be made to test the accuracy of the data upon which the insurance plan is based.

Quack Grass Profits "If you have a solid stand of quack grass on your farm, maybe you'd like to let the pesky stuff help lick itself and pay you a profit while it's doing it," says L. V. Miller in Capper's Farmer (April). "That virtually is what happened at the Michigan Potato Experiment Station in Missaukee County when a heavy stand of quack was given an application of 400 pounds an acre of sulphate of ammonia early in the spring of 1935. S. T. Dexter, in charge of the work, cut part of the hay June 6, when the heads had started to emerge from the boots. It yielded 4,450 pounds of dry hay an acre, which tested 22 per cent protein, and compared favorably with alfalfa leaves in that respect...The cost will vary with the amount purchased and with the distance from the source of supply. Southern Illinois farmers paid \$32 a ton in 1936. That would run the cost of the fertilizer to \$6.40 an acre... Authorities at Michigan State College are not yet ready to state that similar results may be obtained under all circumstances. They merely report what happened in this particular case. They are continuing the work..."

U. S. Exports to Cuba Despite American dominance in supplying Cuba with industrial and agricultural machinery, the percentage of the American exports to Cuba has declined steadily in the last three years and Germany's percentage has increased, the Department of Commerce reported recently. The United States supplied 77.3 per cent of this market in 1933 and 82.9 per cent in the first six months of 1936, but in 1934 the percentage was 90 and in 1935 86.9, showing a declining trend, said the department. The German share of the market increased from 8.7 in 1933 to 9.9 in 1936. (New York Times.)

Cyclopedia of Weather

The first complete weather encyclopedia for the North American continent has just been assembled by Harvard University scientists in cooperation with government meteorologists of the United States, Canada, Alaska and Mexico. Based on detailed weather tables compiled during the last half-century or more throughout the continent, the atlas affords a bird's eye view of the area's broad climatic features that is expected to be of particular use to meteorologists both in forecasting and in research on the origins of various weather phenomena. It will also be useful as a convenient source of information on North America's wide-ranging climate. Ultimately, through improved forecasting it may also benefit weather-dependent industries, especially agriculture. In addition to exhaustive tables, diagrams and maps, the work features an interpretive text discussing the continent's large climatic provinces, temperatures, pressures and winds, humidity and evaporation, rainfall, cloudiness, fog, thunderstorms, tornadoes, sunshine, climatology of the free air, climate relations to health and crops, and other weather factors. Also featured are analyses of such phenomena as the droughts of 1930-35, the accompanying dust storms, and the human significance of weather variations. (Science News Letter, April 10.)

Rural Medical Service

The Journal of the American Medical Association (April 3), in the fourteenth of a series of articles on rural medical service, prepared by its Bureau of Medical Economics, says: "...The sections in which the supply of physicians, in relation to population, is exceptionally low fall into two quite distinct classes. One class of counties is on the margin of settlement, in mountainous, arid, national forest or grazing sections in which the population is actually too scarce to support even one physician for 2,000 persons. In some of these counties the population is increasing, in others it is declining. All of them lack the elements of permanently adjusted society, concentrated population and, in general, the higher and more complex social organization that can maintain modern educational, medical and other social services. Some of these counties in the 'dust bowl' near or west of the hundredth meridian have been fairly prosperous in "wet" years and may then have had more medical and other facilities. Should rainfall increase, population might return, including physicians, as has been the case several times in the past. The counties in the "cut-over" sections of Michigan and Minnesota also really belong in this class. They now have a declining population...The other class of counties, located principally in the Appalachian-Ozarks, cotton and some seacoast regions, presents a different situation and creates much different problems. These usually have at least the average density of population of rural areas, a fairly old and established but backward economic and social organization, a high percentage of illiteracy, tenantry and extreme poverty, and a general lack of the more recently developed features of modern civilization..."

Termite Articles

Three of the leading illustrated articles in April Natural History are on termites. Two of them are by Alfred E. Emerson, professor of zoology, University of Chicago--"Termite Architecture" and "The Termite Problem". The third, "The Queen Termite," is by Wolfgang von Hagen.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 7 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-15.00; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.40-12.10**.

Grain; No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wh.* Minneap. 157-1/8-160-1/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 156-1/8-159-1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 142-7/8-148-7/8; No. 1 H. Am. Dur. Duluth 146-7/8-157-7/8; No. 2 H. Wr.* K.C. 140¹/₄-145³/₄; Chi. 143-146¹/₂; St. Louis 144³/₄; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 146-146¹/₂; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 120¹/₂. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 114-1/8-120-1/8. No. 2 yellow corn K. C. 137-140; St. Louis 138-139; No. 3 yellow Chi. 134¹/₂-138¹/₂. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 48-1/8-50-1/8; K. C. 50¹/₂-53³/₄; Chi. 51¹/₄-53¹/₄; St. Louis 55¹/₂. No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 110-116; No. 2 Minneap. 78-84. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 218⁵/₄-223³/₄.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6-\$6.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2.10-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Belle Glade. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$2.00 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock \$1.00-\$1.40 in consuming centers; \$1.00-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.37¹/₂ per 1¹/₂-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2¹/₂ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.75-\$2.00 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.75-\$2.00.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets declined 29 points from the previous close to 14.30 cents. On the same day last year the price was 11.62 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 29 points to 14.07 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 32 points to 13.95 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32¹/₂ cents; 91 Score, 32¹/₄ cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17¹/₂ cents; Y. Americas, 17³/₄ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25¹/₄-26¹/₄ cents; Standards, 24³/₄ cents; Firsts, 22³/₄-23¹/₂ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein. Chicago - Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 7

Section 1

April 9, 1937

FARM AID BILL APPROVED

The House Agriculture Committee, after twelve weeks of hearings and debate, approved yesterday a \$470,000,000 measure designed to improve the economic status of the nation's tenants, sharecroppers and other low-income farm classes. The measure would authorize an annual appropriation of \$50,000,000 for five years for loans to capable tenants and sharecroppers for purchase of farms. They would have thirty years to pay at 3 per cent interest. The measure also authorizes an annual appropriation of \$75,000,000 for two years for "rehabilitation" loans to low-income farmers, and an appropriation of \$70,000,000 during the next four years for retirement of land unsuited for cultivation and for a broad land utilization program. (Associated Press.)

GERMAN TRADE POLICIES

"In two pronouncements made yesterday Germany in effect reaffirmed her determination to continue her present economic policy and to join the Western powers in efforts for a reduction of international trade barriers only if these powers were willing to meet her price," reports Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "There were persistent rumors of preparations for a certain--probably only economic--rapprochement between Germany and Soviet Russia as one means of relieving Germany's raw material shortage..."

FARM TENANCY STATEMENT

W. E. Garnett, rural sociologist of the Virginia Agricultural Experimental Station, in a statement submitted to the National Tenancy Commission, said that approximately half of Virginia's white rural population, or about 100,000 families, "may be classed as marginal from the standpoint of income, education and living standards." The sociologist, who is also chairman of the marginal population commission of the Virginia State planning board, said that one-third or more of farm operators in one-third of Virginia's counties were tenants in 1935, while seven counties had over 50 per cent tenants. The increase in this type of farmer has been marked in the past 25 years, Garnett pointed out. (Associated Press.)

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

A London report by the United Press says Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons last night that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's plea for world economic co-operation to avert war may be taken up at the British Imperial Conference, to be convened soon.

Alaskan Timberline on the Arctic tundra gives indication that
Climate the climate of Alaska has been rapidly modifying for a
fairly long stretch of years, states Prof. Robert F. Griggs
of George Washington University, in Science. Trees at the edge of timber
growth are thrifty and prosperous-looking, as though they had grown in a
favoring climate. There are no snags or dead trees among them. It is a
new forest--apparently an advancing forest. Conditions elsewhere in the
Arctic are not necessarily trending toward higher average temperatures,
however. Professor Griggs cites reports that a compensating trend toward
greater severity seems to be going on in Greenland and Norway; but in these
countries exact investigations have not yet been made. Professor Griggs
feels that these swings in tree line may be useful to geologists interested
in the longer cycles of climate, particularly in connection with Ice Age
problems. (Science Service.)

Prevention E. O. Adair, in Better Crops With Plant Food (March)
of Potato reports that research at the University of Wisconsin dis-
Blackening closes the fact that blackening of cooked potatoes is less
likely to occur where the right amount of available potash
has been supplied to the soil. A summary says: " (1) The blackening of
cooked potatoes does not appear to be associated with transmissible
pathological conditions; (2) In 1935, when the soil content of available
potash was less than 200 pounds per acre, potatoes of several varieties
blackened after cooking; but this response was negligible when the supply
approached 400 pounds. Samples showing large proportions of blackening
contained an average of less than 1.8 per cent of potash in the dry mat-
ter, while the average content was above this level in the normal tuber;
(3) This abnormality appears to be associated to a limited degree with
higher percentages of nitrogen in the dry matter of the tuber; (4) Im-
maturity of the plant is not a primary factor in the blackening of the
potatoes; (5) Storage at high temperatures with greatly curtailed venti-
lation does not induce the blackening response significantly. "

Fertilizer for H. H. Zimmerley, Virginia Truck Experiment Station,
Vegetables writing in the Southern Planter (April) on "Fertilizing
Vegetable Crops," says in part: "Dr. J. B. Hester, the
Soil Technologist at the station, found that heavy crops of soybeans,
grown for green manurial purposes on the experimental plats contained
an average of 184 pounds of nitrogen, 34 pounds phosphoric acid, 85 pounds
potash, 111 pounds calcium oxide, and 45 pounds magnesium oxide. This
represents more nitrogen and almost as much potash as was applied in the
one ton of a 6-6-5 fertilizer used to fertilize the preceding potato crop.
Green manurial crops following a vegetable crop utilize not only the
residual fertilizer but also considerable amounts of nutrients too dif-
ficultly available to be absorbed by a rapidly growing vegetable crop.
When the green manurial crop decomposes, these nutrients are again avail-
able for the next cash crop. There are many acres of depleted soil on
which the use of large quantities of commercial fertilizer is really
wasteful and cannot be expected to net the grower a profit over a period
of years. Such land should be planted continuously to soil improving
crops until it becomes fertile."

April 9, 1937

report

Congress,
April 7.

The Senate agreed to the conference/ on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill (H. R. 4064) for 1938. The conferees restored to the bill the item for the Central Statistical Board, which had been stricken by the Senate, but reduced the amount from \$173,000 to \$87,000. The proviso prohibiting detail of employees of the executive branch to Congressional committees was not restored. The items for the Commodity Credit Corporation, Electric Home and Farm Authority, and the Export-Import Bank of Washington were reported in disagreement. The Senate passed without amendment H. J. Res. 278 to make funds available to carry out the provisions of existing law authorizing the purchase and distribution of products of the fishing industry (this joint resolution will now be sent to the President); and S. 978 to extend the provisions of the Federal Highway Act to the District of Columbia. Senator Pepper's resolution (S. Res. 108) requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit a plan for the establishment of a system of crop insurance for fruits and vegetables was discussed briefly, but the Senator agreed to let the resolution go over with the understanding that it will be taken up after more information is obtained as to the probable cost of such an investigation. The House passed H. R. 2260 to provide for appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved; and H. R. 5721 to amend the Federal Register Act. Mr. Woodruff discussed critically the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act and proposed new legislation relating to sugar.

Minnesota

Timber Drive More than 15,000,000 feet of white and Norway pine logs will start tumbling and spinning down the Little Fork River from the Nett Lake Indian Reservation in Northern

Minnesota on April 20. The peavies of 200 river men will guide the racing logs to the confluence of the Rainy River. The drive, first major one in a decade, is expected to last sixty days. E. J. Carlson of Cass Lake, in charge of timber sales for the Consolidated Chippewa Agency, explained that it was expected to be the last one. In the future, he said, logged-over forests on Indian lands will not be denuded. A considerable number of trees, especially smaller ones, will be left standing to insure continual growth. The Chippewa ceded land was opened to homesteading some years ago, but the timber remained the property of the Indians. Stumpage fees from the winter's cut will amount to about \$90,000. The money will be placed in the Chippewa tribal fund. (Associated Press.)

Freight

Containers Millions of dollars are saved annually by railroads and industry through joint efforts in improving the packing and loading of freight in order to reduce losses and damages, according to the Association of American Railroads. The freight container bureau of the association provides a service for shippers and railroads alike in developing improvements in container and loading designs. Last year manufacturers of a hundred different commodities in twenty-nine States, two Canadian provinces and Mexico asked the bureau for aid in developing improved methods of packing and shipping. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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April 8 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-15.25; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.65-12.25**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 150-7/8-153-7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 149-7/8-152-7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 137-7/8-143-7/8; No. 1 H. Am. Dur. Duluth 141-7/8-142-7/8; No. 2 H. Wr.* K.C. 139-146; Chi. 141 $\frac{3}{4}$ -147 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 142; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 119. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ -118 $\frac{3}{4}$. No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 139-141 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 140 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -49 $\frac{1}{4}$; K. C. 50 $\frac{5}{8}$ -54 $\frac{5}{8}$; Chi. 52-54; St. Louis 56-57. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap 118-120; No. 3 good malting, Minneap 110-116; No. 2 Minneap. 77-83. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 219-224.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6-\$6.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2.10-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Belle Glade. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.58 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.10-\$1.25 in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$0.75-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.15-\$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.75-\$2 and McIntosh \$2-\$2.50.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points from the previous close to 14.43 cents. On the same day last year the price was 11.61 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 14.20 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 14.10 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein. Chicago - Nom.

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Vol. LXV, No. 8

Section 1

April 12, 1937

LIVING MOLECULES Movement in the lowest form of life ever discovered, single molecules which can stretch out like swimmers when placed on the surface of water, was described in a report to the American Chemical Society at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, yesterday. The swimming posture was discovered by Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner in chemistry. His experiments give science its first evidence that things as tiny as molecules may possess parts which can unfold, or possibly move automatically. The molecules were tobacco mosaic virus proteins. His report was released last night by the American Chemical Society which expects nearly 2,000 chemists to gather for the next four days in the society's ninety-third meeting at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and at Duke University at Durham, twelve miles away. (Associated Press.)

COTTON CARTEL Creation of what would be virtually an international raw cotton cartel was proposed Friday before the International Textile Conference by Sir Firoz Khan Noon, government delegate from India. Sir Firoz, at a committee meeting, suggested that the conference consider setting up an "International Cotton Committee," composed of representatives of growers and manufacturers to regulate sales and stabilize prices. In addition, he suggested that the manufacturers work out some plan of pooling their resources in purchasing cotton so as to guarantee an adequate price to the grower. (New York Times.)

POTOMAC VALLEY PARKWAYS The Baltimore Sun today prints an Associated Press article of more than a column to the report of the National Resources Committee recommending development of scenic and recreational areas along the Potomac river and in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. The proposal includes a parkway to Great Falls and westward along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with branches along several tributaries.

MARRIAGE CLAUSE Senator McKellar (Democrat), of Tennessee, who recently introduced a bill to repeal Section 213 of the economy act, known as the "marriage clause," offered Friday a new bill designed to obtain the same result by a different method. The new measure seeks to amend a civil service act of 1883 by providing: "In any reduction of personnel...and in the appointment of persons to the classified civil service, no person shall be discriminated against or given any preference because of the marital status of such person or because the husband or wife of such person is in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia." (Washington Post.)

Nesting Bird Census The first nation-wide census of nesting birds, to be taken by cooperating bird students everywhere, is announced by William Vogt, editor of Bird Lore, official magazine of the National Association of Audubon Societies. During the spring and early summer the volunteer census-takers will do their work, and in the October issue of the magazine the results will be published. The enumerator must select a definite area, from 15 to 150 acres in extent. At least five times during the breeding season, at five-day intervals, the territory has to be gone over carefully, and every change in status of nests, bird pairs, unmated males, and other details noted. It is anticipated that the census will be repeated every year. In addition to the magazine publication of the census summary, the individual record maps are to be made available photographically in microfilm form by the system inaugurated by Science Service. (Science News Letter, April 10.)

Delta Co-op Profits A gross income of \$19,000 was the result of the first year's experiment at the co-operative farm at Hillhouse, Mississippi, according to a report made by Sam H. Franklin, Jr., at the celebration of the birthday anniversary of the organization. After expenses were paid, \$9000 was distributed to 31 families with each family receiving an average of \$306. Mr. Franklin stated that the Consumers' Co-operative which operates the store on the farm, also distributed a 9 per cent dividend for the first quarter. Under the plan, families were repaid 9 cents on every dollar spent in the store. The dividend ranged from \$8 to \$15. The farm is operated by a council of five, composed of three whites and two negroes. The farm was started last March by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, lecturer, writer and social service worker. The 2100-acre farm was purchased for \$17,500. Thirteen negro families and 16 white families live on the farm. (Jackson, Miss., News.)

Nature Guide School To train leaders in various aspects of nature activity and to offer a further understanding and appreciation of outdoor surroundings is the purpose of a new nature guide school which is to open at Massachusetts State College this summer, reports the college. A six-week course will be presented, with variations to be offered in the course in successive summers over a four-year period. A nature guide's certificate will be awarded at the end of the four years' training. An effort will be made to equip young men and women for such positions as ranger naturalists for national parks, nature counselors in summer camps, scout naturalists, and 4-H club leaders. (Press.)

"Weather Rambles" Science News Letter (April 3) in its department, "First Glances at New Books," reviews "Weather Rambles" by W. J. Humphreys, Weather Bureau. It says: "The veteran professor of the physics of the air, U. S. Weather Bureau, in another of his charmingly discursive little books tells of all manner of strange weather behaviors, from ice ribbons to tornadoes, and of the equally strange though usually unregarded factors and forces that lie behind the commoner phenomena like rain and wind."

Congress, The Senate agreed to the House amendments to S. 462
April 9. to authorize any Government department to exchange used
 parts of certain types of equipment for new or recondi-
tioned parts of the same equipment (this bill will now be sent to the
President). The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported
out with amendments S. 1504 to authorize cooperation in the development
of farm forestry in the States and Territories, and for other purposes
(S. Rept. 319). The Senate agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4985
to regulate interstate commerce in bituminous coal, and for other pur-
poses. The House passed S. J. Res. 53 providing for a continuance of the
participation of the United States in the Great Lakes Exposition in the
State of Ohio during 1937, and for other purposes (this joint resolution
will now be sent to the President); and S. 1228 to amend the National
Housing Act (this bill will now be sent to the President). The House
received a communication from the President, transmitting a supplemental
estimate of appropriation for the fiscal years 1937 and 1938, to the
Weather Bureau, \$500,000; referred Committee on Appropriations (H. Doc.
206). The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment
H. R. 152 to add certain lands to the Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado
(H. Rept. 577). Mr. Gifford addressed the House, opposing certain features
of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Farm Study for National Association of Manufacturers has undertaken
Business Men an organized study of six major phases of agriculture to
 provide American business men with facts for a better
understanding of the farm situation, says a report from the Wall Street
Journal Chicago Bureau. Details of the study to be made by a committee
with the technical assistance of Dr. John Dee Coulter, former U. S. Tariff
Commissioner and noted agricultural economist, have been announced by
Warren W. Shoemaker, chairman of the N.A.M. agricultural committee and
vice president of Armour & Co. Subjects chosen for examination are farm
tenancy, marginal farmers vs. margined lands, financing agriculture,
marketing of farm products, the farm as a place to live and conservation
of natural resources utilized for agricultural production. It is planned
to release findings as soon as completed, or approximately at monthly
intervals. "This committee hasn't a farm plan and I trust it never will
have one," Mr. Shoemaker said. "...Our aim is to develop a more sympathetic
understanding between industry and agriculture."

Wildlife Establishment of a Wildlife Conservation Institute,
Institute composed of four divisions, under which the University of
Proposed Wisconsin would utilize every opportunity to contribute
 to Wisconsin's wildlife conservation movement, is proposed
in the third publication of the state university's Science Inquiry. The
institute, through which cooperative relationships would be maintained
with the state conservation department, with other state and federal
bureaus, with the lay movement, with other educational institutions and
especially with other departments of the state university able to contri-
bute to conservation, would be composed of a series of four chairs to
cover the wildlife field. These would be those of game management, al-
ready established; fish management, floral conservation and ornithology
and mammalogy. Each of the four divisions could be connected with a
present department of the university. (Science, April 9.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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April 9 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-15.25; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.65-12.35**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wh.* Minneap. 150-153; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 148-151; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 135-141; No. 1 Hd. Am. Dur. Duluth 139-140; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K.C. $138\frac{1}{2}$ - $143\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $140\frac{3}{4}$ - $144\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hd. Wr.* St. Louis 142; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 144; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 121; No. 2 rye Minneap. $112\frac{3}{4}$ - $118\frac{3}{4}$. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 138-141; St. Louis 142; No. 3 yellow Chi. $133\frac{1}{2}$ - $135\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 140. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48-7/8-49-7/8; K. C. $52\frac{1}{2}$ - $55\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 53-54; St. Louis $56\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 110-116; No. 2 Minneap. 77-83. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $218\frac{1}{2}$ - $223\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.60-\$6.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2.10-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.55 f.o.b. Belle Glade. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.05-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.55 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.10-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$2.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05-\$1.08 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.60 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$1.40-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$2 per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh \$2-\$2.50 and Baldwins \$2.00.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 20 points from the previous close to 14.23 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 11.61 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 13.99 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 13.88 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein. Chicago - Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 9

Section 1

April 13, 1937

HULL AND WALLACE ON COTTON Secretary Hull, addressing the World Textile Conference, urged yesterday a reduction in the discriminatory tariff barriers erected by many nations. A liberalization of international trade practices, he told the delegates, is "vital to the permanent improvement of your industry." Secretary Wallace said the welfare of the industry depends in large part on the status of the cotton grower, particularly in the United States. "In the Southeast," he said, "the labor surplus of the area has not been absorbed, and unless cotton growing can be made more remunerative it is clear that labor from this low-income farm population will continue to be available for factory work at comparatively low wages." (Associated Press.)

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT All federal employees would be required to pay both federal and state income taxes under provisions of a constitutional amendment proposed yesterday by Representative Cochran (Democrat) of Missouri. The proposal is of double interest locally because of the possibility that a District income tax law may be enacted at the present session of Congress. Even federal employees who reside in nearby states or maintain their legal residences outside the District would not escape the levy if Cochran's amendment were adopted. The bill also requires state officials and employees to pay federal income taxes. (Washington Post.)

LABEL INFORMATION To provide customers with essential information on merchandise, Bloomingdale Brothers announced yesterday that a general order has been issued to merchandise executives and buyers of the department store in New York City requiring them to see that correct and more complete data on goods be furnished by manufacturers from whom they are purchased. The action by the store was seen as of considerable significance, says the New York Times report, in view of the increasing realization that the consumer is entitled to as much definite knowledge of merchandise as possible and also because of the spreading movement for correct labeling and standardization of many types of goods.

NEW SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS A formula that will make more than a million new chemicals from sugar, and convert all the starches from farm crops into new industrial possibilities, was announced to the American Chemical Society yesterday on the opening of its ninety-third meeting at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The discovery was reported by Dr. Claude S. Hudson, noted sugar chemist of the National Institute of Health, at Washington. (Associated Press.)

Growth Substances Leon H. Leonian and Virgil G. Lilly in American Journal of Botany (March) report experiments from which they conclude that "heteroauxin is a growth-inhibiting rather than a growth-promoting substance. It may be possible that acting like a powerful stimulant or irritant, it induces the formation, the transportation to, and the concentration in the invaded regions of large quantities of the growth substances of the plant. This constant drain may eventually lead to a weakening and ultimate death unless the foreign substance is removed or neutralized." The Journal also includes "Growth of Wheat Seedlings in Solutions Containing Chemical Growth Substances" by Dina R. Marmer, and "The Influence of Auxin on Secondary Branching in Two Species of Aster" by Albert L. Delisle.

Elm for the Coronation Wood (London, April) says! "There has been much talk of late of the passing of the elm, and were it not for the reassuring evidence of its survival to be seen in innumerable hedgerows; one might imagine the countryside strewn with the rotting results of elm disease...The Office of Works has been searching for a suitable timber for the entrance doors of the new annexe now being erected at Westminster Abbey for the Coronation. This timber was required to be of a natural silver-grey colour, to tone with the existing building, but no wood could be found to suit the purpose exactly. Then someone thought of examining the balks of elm which have formed a barrier against erosion around the piers of Waterloo Bridge since 1882, and which have recently been removed during its demolition. In spite of fifty-four years under water, the timber was found to be not only perfect, but of exactly the desired shade, and it will be used to face the entrance doors of the annexe and possibly some of the interior work. So this diseased and dying member of our family of trees has come to high estate, and, probably not for the first time in our history, will form a not-unimportant part of the frame for panoply and high ceremonial..."

Vocational Agriculture "Twice as many farm boys in New York State are taking courses in vocational agriculture this year as four years ago," says Arthur K. Getman, State Education Department, in the New York Times. "Six thousand of them are going to 240 high school centers straight through the school year. Another 4,000 are enrolled in short-term courses only. Most of these boys are earning while they learn, using their home farms as practice centers for the carrying out of school lessons. In addition, they expect that their earnings as trained farmers will eventually be about three times larger than they would have been if they had failed to take the agricultural courses. Thousands of records show that technical training usually gives at least this amount of income advantage..."

Shipping Freight Rates A group of British and United States shipping lines has announced an increase of approximately 10 per cent in transatlantic freight rates to ports on the Eastern seaboard of the United States and Canada. The increase, effective July 1, was ascribed to higher labor costs. (Associated Press.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: unassembled, associate child guidance case
 worker, \$3,200, assistant child guidance case worker,
\$2,600, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor; assembled, junior agronomist, junior animal fiber technologist, junior biologist (wildlife management), junior botanist, junior dairy bacteriologist, junior entomologist (apiculture), junior entomologist (physiology and toxicology), junior horticulturist (transportation and storage), junior pathologist, junior plant quarantine inspector, junior plant propagator, junior pomologist (fruit breeding), junior soil surveyor, junior soil technologist, \$2,000, Department of Agriculture, applications to be on file not later than (a) May 10, 1937, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) May 13, 1937, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Editor H. H. Chapman, writing for the Council of the Society
Retires of American Foresters contributes to the Journal of
 Forestry (March) "Herbert Smith--An Appreciation" which
says in part: "The retiring Editor, Herbert A. Smith, has given two years of devoted service to the Society as Editor of the Journal of Forestry. His retirement was necessitated by obligations to the Forest Service for the completion of a project dealing with the history of forestry in the United States, for which an extension of his appointment in that organization for one year beyond the age of retirement was personally granted by President Roosevelt. In his editorials, Mr. Smith has drawn on his wealth of historical information covering the entire history of the forestry movement in the United States. He has been with the Forest Service since its origin. He has also followed intimately the development of state forestry, and prepared the chapter on that subject issued as part of the extensive Copeland Report in 1933."

Science In The Empire Cotton Growing Review (April) Sir
Organization David Chadwick explains the organization of the Imperial
 Agricultural Bureaux. He comments "the scientist's feeling of despair" over the quantity of literature on his own subject. "The object of the bureaux system" says Sir David, "is to replace his despair by confidence, to substitute the sureness which comes from knowledge for the uncertainty which accompanies isolation, to save the time and enhance the efficiency of those who use the bureaux services...The general term 'Imperial Bureaux' covers a group of agencies. Each deals with a specific subject or science. Each is located at a specially suitable research institute. Each is very similarly organized with very similar objectives, but each is developing to meet the chief demands of its clients. Yet all work in conjunction and all are under one general control, the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux. This Council is composed of the nominees of the governments of the Empire who in mutually agreed proportions provide the funds for the work of the institutes and bureaux controlled by the Council. The organization is thus trebly co-operative. Each agency seeks to promote knowledge and co-operation among the scientists in the Empire engaged on its subject. The several agencies work in conjunction, not in competition. Taken as a whole they are a constitutional experiment in joint imperial administration..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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April 12 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-15.00; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.90-12.75**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $148\frac{1}{4}$ - $150\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $146\frac{1}{4}$ - $148\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $142\frac{3}{4}$ - $152\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H. Am. Dur. Duluth $136\frac{3}{4}$ - $137\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 H. Wr.* K.C. $138\frac{1}{2}$ - $144\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $140\frac{1}{2}$ - $144\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 144; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis $144\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland $119\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye Minneap. $112\frac{1}{4}$ - $118\frac{1}{4}$. No. 2 yellow corn K. C. $139\frac{1}{2}$ -141; St. Louis 143; No. 3 yellow Chi. 136-140. No. 3 white oats Minneap. $49\frac{1}{4}$ - $50\frac{1}{4}$; K. C. $54\frac{1}{4}$ - $56\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $53\frac{1}{4}$ - $54\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $56\frac{1}{2}$. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 115-119; No. 2 Minneap. 77-83. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $218\frac{1}{2}$ - $223\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.50-\$6 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2.10-\$2.40 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Belle Glade. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1.75-\$2.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York Yellows 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.10-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.85 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 14.12 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.66 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 13.89 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 13.77 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 23 - $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 10

Section 1

April 14, 1937

NEW MALE HORMONE

Discovery, isolation and synthesis of a new male hormone was announced yesterday before the meeting of the American Chemical Society at the University of North Carolina. The hormone, named epi-allo-pregnanolone or EAP, has been found to be ten times more potent than the original male hormone, known as androsterone. The hormone was discovered and synthesized at the School of Chemistry and Physics of Pennsylvania State College by Drs. Russell E. Marker, R. V. McGrow, D. M. Jones, E. L. Wittle and T. S. Oakwood. (William L. Laurence in New York Times.)

TO CURTAIL EXPENSES

President Roosevelt yesterday ordered a re-survey of the expenditure requirements of all departments and other government agencies for the fiscal year 1937, ending June 30. This was in an effort to meet the adverse budget trend caused by the material falling off of revenues from the estimates of last January. In a letter addressed to the heads of all government units, he cited the possibility that the deficit would be "far greater" than anticipated unless "there is an immediate curtailment of expenditures." He directed that the re-examinations be made with a view to eliminating or deferring all outlays "which are not absolutely necessary at this time." (New York Times.)

TEXTILE CONFERENCE

American delegates proposed yesterday that the World Textile Conference make public a set of executive "findings" on how to improve the industry. John G. Winant, conference president, suggested the term as a substitute for "resolutions" after hours of deadlocked debate behind closed doors. He said the American proposal, which he believed the conference would accept, was for the purpose of putting the representatives from 24 countries on record with tangible ideas for use by the International Labor Conference in Geneva next June. (Washington Post.)

DUCK HUNTING AREAS

Four Maryland bays have been added to the territories under the jurisdiction of the War Department's duck-hunting control division, E. Lee LeCompte, State Game Warden, announced yesterday. The areas are Assawoman, Isle of Wight, Sinepuxent and Chincoteague bays. Under regulations adopted in 1930 the War Department specified that duck blinds may not be placed more than 300 yards from Chesapeake Bay or tributary shores, must be one hundred feet from a channel and must be removed at the end of a season. (Baltimore Sun.)

Farm Machinery for Canada Canadian tariff reductions on agricultural machinery, implements and machinery parts coming from the United States are foreshadowed in a special committee report submitted to Parliament, says an Ottawa report in the Wall Street Journal. The report states a "backlog" of requirements approximating \$200,000,000 has accumulated during the depression period which will have to be satisfied by farm implement and machinery companies during the next few years. Normal annual requirements of machinery and implements by Canadian farmers are estimated at \$51,000,000 in addition to the accumulated "backlog" of \$200,000,000. Removal of customs duties on American cream separators was recommended. The committee declared the cost of credit to farmers purchasing implements and machinery was excessive.

Wisconsin Farm-to-Market Roads Dean B. Ekstrom, WPA State Supervisor, Farm to Market Roads, Wisconsin, reports in Engineering News-Record (April 8) on the extension of farm-to-market roads in Wisconsin. He says in a summary: "From an employment standpoint, Wisconsin's farm-to-market road program has been highly satisfactory. For the past fifteen months, it has furnished employment to the bulk of the rural relief load. Likewise, judging from the reaction of township and county officials and the public in general, the tangible improvements accomplished have been highly satisfactory. In fact the gist of the complaints usually received by WPA from these sources, is that the program is not extensive enough--that too many roads in urgent need of improvement are omitted. So far about ten per cent of the state's total mileage of secondary roads have been improved in some degree, a far greater accomplishment than was anticipated at the start of the program..."

Strained Fruits and Vegetables The Council on Foods reports on "Strained Fruits and Vegetables in the Feeding of Infants" in the Journal of the American Medical Association (April 10). A summary says: "From the evidence that has been reviewed, the Council is of the opinion that strained fruits and vegetables, because of their physical structure, are useful foods for infant feeding and for certain types of therapeutic diets. These strained foods are probably significant as sources of vitamin B₁, iron and possibly other factors. They also contain vitamins A and C in amounts that under some conditions might be important; but, of course, some foods are better sources of these factors than others. There is also a psychologic aspect to the use of strained foods that is important. The baby at an early age should be taught to receive food from the spoon and to accept a variety of flavors and textures. The feeding of strained fruits and vegetables, properly selected to meet the needs of the individual infant at an age of about 4 to 6 months, is generally favored by pediatricians. The Council, of course, believes it to be a question for the physician to decide at what age a baby shall be fed strained foods and at what age it is considered desirable to replace such products with coarser foods."

Congress, The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry re-
April 12. ported out without amendment the bill (S. 1696) to autho-
rize the revision of the boundaries of the Snoqualmie
National Forest, in Washington (S. Rept. 330), and submitted a report
on an investigation of the causes of the decline of cotton prices. When
the bill (S. 1504) to authorize cooperation in the development of farm
forestry was called on the calendar, Senator Robinson asked that it go
over until more time could be given to discussion of it. Adjourned until
Thursday, April 15. The House passed the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 319)
making appropriation for the control of outbreaks of insect pests
(\$1,000,000), and agreed to the conference report on the Independent
Offices Appropriation Bill (H. R. 4064) for 1938. The Senate amendments
relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Electric Home and Farm
Authority, and the Export-Import Bank of Washington were agreed to by the
House.

Boron A. R. C. Haas of University of California Citrus
Deficiency Experiment Station reports in Soil Science (April) on
experiments with boron in nutrition of citrus trees. He
says in part: "Boron was omitted from both sand and solution cultures
until the initial symptoms of injury were visible. Boron in the form
of boric acid (0.1 to 5 p.p.m.) was then supplied until recovery was
evident, after which boron was again omitted. This alternation of a
deficiency followed by an adequate supply of boron was continued until
the effects after a recovery period were pronounced. In this way it was
possible to note the permanent effects of previous periods of boron de-
ficiency. There was a so-called building up of effects, both of injury
and of recovery, with the trees gradually becoming larger, quite in con-
trast to the severe symptoms of injury that may be obtained, but with the
death of the plant as a consequence."

California Assured of plenty of water by heavy rains during the
Prospects early part of the planting season and by unusually heavy
snow deposits in mountain areas, the agricultural outlook
for Southern California is exceedingly bright for the current season,
with prospects of bumper crops from vine, field and orchard, according
to the Los Angeles Times (April 7). Continued rains and cold weather
during March have retarded preparation work for the coming cotton crop
in the Southwest, the prospect of high prices for the crop has made the
outlook most encouraging and it appears the acreage in Southern California
and Arizona will exceed last year's planting by more than 25 per cent.

Wheat Barron's (April 12) includes an article by Richard
J. Mayer with the headlines, "Wheat As A Business
Bonanza?", and "Wheat Trade Looks to the Export Market, Bumper South-
western Crop Would Prove Business Bonanza."

Hoosier Hoosier Farmer (April) carries an announcement and
Insurance advertisement of the organization of the Hoosier Farm
Bureau Life Insurance Co., with an invitation to bureau
members to apply for "charter policies."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 13 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-15.00; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.45-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.90-12.75**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 148-150; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 146-148; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 131-137; No. 1 Hd. Am. Dur. Duluth 136-137; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K.C. 136 $\frac{3}{4}$ -142; Chi. 139-142 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 140 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 143 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 120 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 119-7/8-116-7/8. No. 2 yellow corn K. C. 137 $\frac{3}{4}$ -139; St. Louis 140 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 49-5/8-50-5/8; K. C. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ -55 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 52 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 56. No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 120-122; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 115-119; No. 2 Minneap. 76-82. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ -221 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.50-\$6 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2.15 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.45 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.55-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock \$1-\$1.35 in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Texas Yellow Bermudas, U. S. Commercial, \$1.75-\$2.25 in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Raymondville District. South Carolina and Florida Pointed and Round type cabbage 85¢-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$3 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U. S. No. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples, fair quality \$2-\$2.15 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.70-\$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 14.03 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.59 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 13.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 13.73 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-26 cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein. Chicago - Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 11

Section 1

April 15, 1937

VITAMIN A CRYSTALS

Pale yellow needle-shaped crystals of pure Vitamin A, 4,000 times more potent than cod liver oil, were shown to the American Chemical Society meeting at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, yesterday in visual proof of success for a twenty-three-year medical quest--isolation of Vitamin A, the third to be obtained in pure form. The crystals were shown by Prof. Harry N. Holmes and Ruth E. Corbett, of Oberlin College. He has been trying to isolate the pure crystal A for eight years. Vitamin A is the disease protective vitamin, which also helps growth and is important to eyesight. The new crystals were reported about one million units stronger than previously obtained Vitamin A concentrates. The crystals were rated at 3,000,000 units per gram as compared with about 2,000,000 units for other standard Vitamin A concentrates. (Associated Press.)

COTTON RECORD

The Census Bureau reported yesterday that the domestic cotton industry established an all-time consumption peak in March by using 779,302 bales of lint. The previous high month was June, 1933, with 697,261 bales consumed. Domestic cotton consumption this season will establish a 12-month record, officials said, if recent high activity is maintained. (Press.)

LONG-AND- SHORT HAUL

The House passed yesterday for the second time in two years the Pettengill bill, designed to give the nation's railroads greater leeway in making rates to compete with water and truck carriers for long distance traffic. The measure would repeal the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act, which prohibits railroads from charging lower rates for a long haul than for a shorter one on the same route in the same direction. The vote was 268 to 120. Last session the House passed the measure by a vote of 215 to 41, but the Senate did not act. Now the legislation goes to the Senate again. (Washington Post.)

MARCH FREIGHT TRAFFIC

The Association of American Railroads reported yesterday in New York that the aggregate of estimated operating revenues of class 1 carriers for March was \$311,356,969, a 22 per cent increase over the same month last year. The association's report was based on preliminary returns from 94 class 1 roads, representing 82.8 per cent of total operating revenue. Freight revenues of the carriers amounted to \$260,943,051 during the month, which compared with \$208,230,557 in the same month last year. (Press.)

Shrinkage Labels A proposal that all cotton yard goods be labeled to specify in percentages approximately the amount of expected shrinkage has been placed before the Federal Trade Commission. The proposal was embodied in a set of rules governing cotton goods shrinkage submitted by the New York Board of Trade and representing thousands of consumers, retailers, launderers and various materials testing bureaus. Chief opposition was offered by spokesmen for the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, representing the branch of the cotton goods industry which prepares cloth and in whose hands shrinkage processes generally lie. The chief argument of the finishers was that the proposed rules were impracticable because of widely varying qualities of cotton cloth, even in different parts of a single piece of goods. (National Consumer News.)

Orchard Heating "California citrus growers are contemplating tree repair measures after a period of extreme temperatures never before equalled in southern California," says American Fruit Grower (April). "While much fruit was frozen during the cold wave, it was surprising to note that there was comparatively little tree splitting. Orchard heating practices stood a most grueling test against the low temperatures. It is estimated that 80,000,000 gallons of oil were consumed in the heaters. Cost of the oil alone has been set at \$3,200,000 and it is probable that total cost of heating practices for grove protection amounted to more than \$10,000,000. Growers who heated their groves were repaid by the survival of a good portion of their crops, while those who did not resort to heating lost their entire crop. It is stated that 4,000,000 heaters were used to combat this freeze. Growers derived some benefit from the low temperatures in that future precautions will be taken to provide sufficient storage capacity for fuel oil, a greater supply will be carried throughout the danger seasons and facilities for rapid delivery of oil will be arranged..."

Banks Promote Farm Welfare "Most of us think of our banks as strictly money lenders, but few of us realize that they do aid in promoting the agricultural welfare of the communities which they serve," says an editorial in New England Homestead (April 10). "Each year the agricultural commissions of the American Bankers Association honor their state organizations for achievements in the promotion of agriculture. Previous to this year six states, namely Oregon, Georgia, North Dakota, California, Washington and South Dakota, were the only states to have scored 1000 points in banker's agricultural activities. They repeated again in 1936 and are still on the honor roll. Three new states, however, join the select list this year, namely Wisconsin, Vermont and Kansas..."

Syrup Grading The electric eye, or photo-electric cell, is being used by the New York Department of Agriculture to obtain maximum color accuracy in the preparation of maple syrup grading sets which are sold to New York State farmers. (New England Homestead, April 10.)

Congress, The Senate was not in session. The House Committee
April 13 on Agriculture reported out without amendment the bill
 (H. R. 6240) to encourage and promote the ownership of
farm homes and to make the possession of such homes more secure, to provide for the general welfare of the United States, to provide additional credit facilities for agricultural development, and for other purposes.
(H. Rept. 586).

Pan-American Justiniano Allende Posse, president of the Argentine
Highway in National Highway Board, is author of "Argentine Highways"
Argentina in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union (April). He says
 in part: "The(Highway)Bureau has planned a system of inter-
national highways. By preference, we were interested in the construction
of the highway to Washington, via the Pacific Coast. This road, the length
of which from Buenos Aires will be 11,850 miles, can follow two possible
routes; one across the north of Argentina, through Bolivia, and the other
west from Buenos Aires, crossing Chile. Both roads are in active construction in our country. The road to Bolivia...will have 930 miles of
roads paved more or less expensively, and 375 miles of first-grade roads
that can be travelled at any time of the year. The other Pan American
road, which runs from Buenos Aires to Chile crosses the Andes through the
Uspallata Pass, 13,120 feet high. Thence it descends on the Chilean side
to Santiago and Valparaiso, from where it must run northward along the
Pacific coast.

Fire Under a plan developed by H. A. Smith, state forester,
Lookout of Columbia, according to the Christian Science Monitor of
Plan April 10, forest fire control in the South Carolina coastal
 counties and subsistence farming are being combined to provide better protection. A feature of the plan is erection of 100-foot fire
towers on 10-acre tracts of land located at strategic points in the 13
coastal counties. These areas are assigned to men who agree to act as
fire lookouts during the fire season in return for a nominal salary and
the privilege of cultivating the land. Titles to these farms are held by
the state forestry commission, and each is equipped with a four-room house,
suitable outbuildings and water. All are fenced. Approximately 60 of
these projects have been completed, and their value in the control of
forest fires has been demonstrated.

"Land of "Southeastern Minnesota was a 'land of Canaan' for
Canaan" farmers in 1936. Dr. G. A. Pond, agricultural economist
 at University Farm, announced recently that earnings of
152 'better than average' farmers in that section increased more than
100 per cent over 1935, whereas the average increase for the whole state
was 20 per cent..." (St. Paul Pioneer Press, April 8.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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April 14 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-15.00; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00. Hogs: 127-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.90-12.75**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 148 $\frac{3}{4}$ -150 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 146 $\frac{3}{4}$ -148 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 128 $\frac{3}{4}$ -134 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hd. Am. Dur. Duluth 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -134 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K. C. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142; Chi. 139-142 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hd. Wr. St. Louis 140 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 144; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 121 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye Minneap 110-5/8-117-5/8; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 138-139; St. Louis 139 No. 3 yellow Chi. 134-136 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ -51 $\frac{1}{4}$; K. C. 54-55 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 53-54 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 56. No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 123-125; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 116-120; No. 2 Minneap. 76-82. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 214 $\frac{1}{2}$ -219 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.25-\$6 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.85-\$2.10 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.55-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.65-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.75-\$2.25 per 50-pound sack of U. S. Commercials in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York Yellows 90¢-\$1.25 in the East; \$1.02-\$1.09 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.25 in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage 85¢-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.35-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 13.99 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.63 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 13.76 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 13.69 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents.

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein - Chicago - Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 12

Section 1

April 16, 1937

HALEWAY Synthesis of a material halfway between blood and
CHLOROPHYLL the green coloring matter of plants was reported yesterday by Paul Rothemund of Antioch College, at the American Chemical Society meeting at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. When the half-way stuff is injected into rats, they can live in the dark, but die in the sunlight, or even in daylight. It is weeks after injection before they can again stand sunlight. Chemical studies indicate that red blood and green plant pigment chlorophyll originally came from the same substance in nature. The red-blood pigment has already been artificially made. The green-plant pigment has not been so made. Dr. Rothemund is trying to make artificially both chlorophyll and hemoglobin of blood. Both are chemically similar. He has reached the half way mark, in artificially making molecules that are similar to both but simpler than either. (Associated Press.)

BOND Indicative of the extent to which the Federal Government
BUYING has been supporting the hard-pressed United States securities market in recent weeks, the Treasury announced yesterday that during March it purchased for its investment accounts \$119,553,000 of its own securities, says Franklyn Waltman in the Washington Post. At the same time it was announced that the Federal Reserve banks, acting under the recently announced open market policy, had purchased \$22,000,000 of Treasury bonds during the week which ended at the close of business Wednesday. This brought the reserve system's purchases of Government securities to \$57,000,000 in the ten days since the new open market policy was inaugurated April 5.

TEXTILE The world textile conference after a lively debate
POLICY on the tariff question, compromised yesterday on a recommendation that "unreasonable" trade barriers be reduced. Juitsu Kitiako, Japanese government delegate, started the argument after the conference in a closed session had adopted a series of recommendations submitted by its economics committee. Kitiako proposed the additional recommendation "that in the interest of enlarging world trade it is desirable that governments should take every opportunity for removing trade barriers." (Associated Press.)

Bacteria "It has recently become recognized by canners," says
in Salt Hugh Nicol, Ph.D., F.I.C., in an article, "Watch Your Salt!"
 in Food Manufacture (April), "that solid sugar can be a
carrier of micro-organisms provoking spoilage. It is not so widely known
that some kinds of solid salt carry bacteria and other micro-organisms
capable of giving trouble to the food manufacturer, and that such organ-
isms not only vegetate on the salt crystals, but can flourish in the
strongest of brines. The best-studied example of trouble caused on food
by a bacterium able to grow in the presence of salt at very high concen-
trations is the red discoloration of salted cod and similar kinds of fish
preserved and dried either on board ship or soon after landing. The dis-
coloration of salted hides provides a closely related problem, differing
mainly in not affecting a food product. Bacteria have also been reported
on sausage casings, in canned brined fish, and on other salted goods.
Salt has been implicated more or less clearly as the source of the organ-
isms causing the discoloration of the salted product in many of these
cases..."

Soil In a leading article on Maintenance of Fertility in
Exhaustion Estate Magazine (April) D. Skilbeck of the University of
 Oxford says in part: "It was confidently predicted in
the 'nineties of last century that 'bonanza' corn farming in the Middle
West of America would have a very short life, because the reserves of
plant nutrients in the soil would be quickly exhausted. This prediction
was based on experience in Western Europe and in the Eastern United States,
where continuous cropping without manure, in regions of high rainfall, had
led to rapid soil exhaustion. The conditions in the prairie region were,
however, different. The reserves of soil nutrients were higher, and in-
deed are yet far from being exhausted. Yields kept up for a long time,
and even when they fell away could be restored by small applications of
phosphates or nitrogen, or both. Soil exhaustion seemed to be a boggy of
the imagination. Yet at last the supply of humus gave out, the soil lost
its structure and fell to dust and was blown hither and thither in periods
of drought. A succession of three abnormally dry years has stripped broad
stretches of land of their surface soils, has choked rivers and filled
whole valleys with drifts of dust. The question whether it is neces-
sary to maintain the humus content of the black prairie soil has received
an emphatic answer. But is there any lesson for us beyond the general
lesson that soil deterioration may be nearly imperceptible and yet very
real?"

Airplane In an editorial comment on the dangers of airplane
Dusting dusting for control of insects, Bees and Honey (April)
and Bees concludes: "Beekeepers and other agricultural interests
 and private citizens must do everything possible now to
stop this menace before it has a chance to grow to even more serious
proportions."

Women The science page in the New York Times (April 11)
Scientists includes a 2-column article on "Women in Science"--par-
 ticularly faculty members of women's colleges. "More
research opportunity held need in colleges" is a part of the headline.

Congress, The Senate was not in session. By a vote of 268 to
April 14. 120, the House passed the bill (H. R. 1668) to amend para-
graph (1) of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as
amended February 28, 1920 (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 4) (relating to the
long-and-short-haul clause).

Lettuce "In an effort to increase the shipments of California
Growers and Arizona grown lettuce the Western Growers Protective
Advertise Association has embarked on what will eventually become a
nation-wide advertising campaign on many products from these
states. The present program was instituted March 5 and will continue for
a considerable period," writes Justin Scharff in California Cultivator
(April). "...The necessary funds for this large-scale campaign are obtained
by an assessment of \$5 a car on lettuce from California and Arizona shippers
during the period March 15, 1937, to March 15, 1938. Already 85 per cent
of the California and Arizona lettuce acreage has been signed up..."

Production "With spring planting off to an early start," says
Loans a Farm Credit Administration release, "the 550 production
credit associations loaned farmers over \$71,400,000 in the
first quarter of 1937, which was a 22 per cent increase over the 1936
first quarter...Farmers are completing their crop financing arrangements
earlier than usual this year. More farmers are using production credit
from the associations this spring in practically every section of the
country except the Southwest where drought effects have retarded opera-
tions. More than 115,700 farmers got loans from the associations in the
first three months of the year compared to 99,500 in the first quarter
of 1936. The average size loan was about \$610 compared to \$585. In-
creases in business of the production credit associations were most signi-
ficant in the Central and East North Central states. The loan volume in
the St. Louis district, including Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri, was
nearly double the 1936 figure."

"School in The School in the Forest, an educational enterprise
the Forest" sponsored by the Buffalo Museum of Science, will begin
its eleventh year in Allegany State Park on July 4, says
a Buffalo report to the New York Times. Advance registrations indicate
that the school will have a greater enrollment in 1937 than in any of its
previous years. Work in the field, the primary objective of the school,
is the background for the course of seven weeks. The school is recognized
by the New York State Museum and the Allegany State Park Commission and is
affiliated with the University of Buffalo. The Allegany School of Natural
History, which is its formal name, conducts credit courses in field zoology,
entomology, botany, nature study and birds. Besides the work for college
courses, special instruction is given for teachers, camp leaders and
naturalists. Students in the School of the Forest live and study in the
open. Located 1,900 feet above sea level, the school is set in a beauti-
ful valley in the Allegany hills. Cabins housing two persons contain two
bedrooms and a living room. Meals are served in the central dining hall
and ample facilities are provided for recreation.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 15 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-15.00; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.85-12.85**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wh.* Minneap. $148\frac{3}{4}$ - $150\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $146\frac{1}{4}$ - $148\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 132-138; No. 1 Hd. Am. Dur. Duluth 137-138; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K. C. $135\frac{1}{2}$ -141; Chi. 138-141; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 119. No. 2 rye Minneap. $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 yellow corn K. C. $137\frac{1}{2}$ -140; No. 3 yellow Chi. $131\frac{3}{4}$ - $135\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $135\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats Minneap. $49\frac{1}{2}$ - $50\frac{1}{2}$; K. C. $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $56\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $53\frac{1}{2}$ -55; St. Louis 57. No. 1 Malting barley Minneap. 124-126; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 117-121; No. 2 Minneap. 75-81. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $212\frac{1}{2}$ - $217\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.75-\$5.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.80-\$2.10 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.25 per 100-pounds in the East; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.75-\$2.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York Yellows \$1-\$1.25 in the East; \$1.05-\$1.07 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Florida and South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 65¢-\$1.30 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$3.00 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.40-\$1.60 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum McIntosh apples \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts, $22\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 21 points from the previous close to 13.78 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.60 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 13.53 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 13.45 cents.

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein. Chicago - Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 13

Section 1

April 19, 1937

FARM CREDIT RATE Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration told the House Agriculture Committee Friday that a boom in land might result if artificially low interest rates were continued for purchasing farms. He voiced opposition to a bill which would extend through 1938 and 1939 the present $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans. He reported that there were approximately 6,812,000 farmers, of whom 639,828 had borrowed from the land banks, and that therefore any interest subsidy to the borrowers would benefit "less than 10 per cent of the farmers of the country." (New York Times.)

ENCAPHALITIS FROM MILK A brain disease caused by bacteria in raw milk was reported to the American College of Physicians on the eve of its twenty-first annual meeting in St. Louis yesterday, says the Associated Press. Dr. E. Perry McCullagh and Dr. H. M. Clodfelter, of the Cleveland clinic, declared they had traced the cause of the tissue-destroying brain inflammation known as encephalitis to the bacteria, *Brucella abortus*, which causes contagious abortion in cattle. This organism is transmissible to human beings in milk, they declared.

CACTUS DESERT PRESERVED About 330,690 acres in Arizona, comprising "a desert country so waterless and formidable that it has rarely been visited by white men" has been made a perpetual government preserve by proclamation of the President. The area, known as Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, is in a district described by the Interior Department as "the borderland between the habitable world and the uninhabitable" where conditions exist which are believed "to be little changed from those obtaining more than 500,000,000 years ago." (New York Times, April 18.)

MILK AS MANUFACTURED PRODUCT Milk, after it has gone through certain processes, is no longer an "agricultural commodity" but a "manufactured product," according to a definition published Saturday by the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It lists cheese, buttermilk, vitamin D milk and pasteurized milk as manufactured products, and therefore motor vehicles engaged exclusively in the transportation of such commodities are not subject to the exemption under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935. (Press.)

Indian Population Problem An article, "Too Many To Feed," by Radhakamal Mukerjee in Asia (May) says in part: "India, with an area half that of the United States, has a population almost three times as large. In the sixteenth century the population of India stood roughly at 100,000,000 and in the middle of the nineteenth century at 150,000,000. In 1931 the population stood at 353,000,000. Now it stands approximately at 377,000,000 and, according to the present normal rate of increase, the figure will in all probability pass the 400,000,000 mark by the middle of this century. Under a most complete expansion of cultivation, which will not be possible without the adoption of vast measures of land reclamation and irrigation and the strenuous efforts and practices characteristic of the Chinese peasantry, India's total population capacity cannot be above 447,000,000 of persons. But already India has overstepped its population capacity under present conditions. The problem of population, therefore, is one of extreme seriousness. The chances of expansion of cultivation in all the major provinces of British India have already been exhausted. Settled conditions have long been established, permitting the extension of the frontiers of cultivation into the forest and marsh, ravine-stricken jungle and sand-dune. The possibilities of large canal irrigation schemes have also been largely exhausted. There is a scarcity of fodder and grazing grounds. Further, agricultural holdings have been fragmented to tiny bits. Continuous subdivision of holdings restrains the cultivator from adopting improved methods of cultivation, from constructing wells and even from carrying on intensive farming."

Walnut The Commonwealth (Richmond, April) has a brief item
Kernels on the wholesaling of black walnut kernels by E. D. Acker
 of Broadway, Virginia, who started the business in 1934
when he was 20 years of age. "After two and a half years of developing
his ideas of supplying large consumers direct, Mr. Acker has built up a
business which, by the end of the season in April will have handled, it
is estimated, 200,000 pounds of the rich walnut tidbits. His nut pro-
cessing plant at Broadway employs fourteen people and is one of the
leading industries of the section. From it the nut meats are shipped
and trucked in standard twenty-five and fifty-pound cases to customers
in nearly all of the larger cities of the country."

Hay Harvester "A new hay-making machine now on the market does away with pitchforks and perspiration, according to an announcement from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Driven by one man, the machine picks up the hay from the windrow, chops it, and throws it into a tight box. After the load is brought to the barn the chopped hay is dumped into a blower which throws it into the silo or mow." (New England Homestead, April 10.)

Congress, April 15. The Senate passed the Legislative Appropriation Bill (H. R. 5966) for 1938. Both Houses received the report of activities of the Great Lakes Exposition Commission in the Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland, Ohio, during 1936. In the House Mr. Cannon announced that the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for 1938 will be reported to the House on Monday, April 19, and discussed briefly the necessity for economy in appropriations made this year. Both Houses adjourned until Monday, April 19.

Civil Service: The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examinations: addition to the list of examinations for the Department of Agriculture, as announced in the Daily Digest of April 13: Junior Olericulturist, \$2,000 a year.

Public Administration: The American Political Science Review (April) includes in the Public Administration section an article on "The Recent Movement for Better Government Personnel," by Luther Gulick of the Institute of Public Administration, and one on "The Committee as an Instrument of Coordination in the New Deal," by Mary C. Trackett of Columbia University.

Mastitis In Public Health: An article on the "Relation of Bovine Mastitis to Human Disease" by Paul B. Brooks and Walter Von D. Tiedeman of the New York State Department of Health in the American Journal of Public Health (April) says in conclusion: "There is evidence suggesting that organisms commonly present in mastitis may invade human tissues. Pasteurization destroys all of these organisms and probably their toxins as well, but when milk is being sold without pasteurization all cases of mastitis should be regarded as potentially dangerous and milk from any cow suffering from the disease carefully excluded."

Southern Problems: The three leading articles in The Southern Economic Journal (April) are: "Forests in the Economy of the South" by E. L. Demmon, "The Rust Cotton Picker" by Ralph C. Hon, "Population Problems in the South--Part I" by Joseph J. Spengler.

Truck and Bus Fees: For the privilege of using city streets, rural roads and national highways, commercial motor trucks and buses engaged in carrying freight and passengers paid to the various States and the District of Columbia in the calendar year 1935 a total of \$286,043,508, plus \$45,847,299 that went into the record as "federal gasoline tax," which made the total reach \$331,880,807. These figures represent only trucks and buses, and do not include other types of motor vehicles. The tabulation was compiled by the National Highway Users Conference. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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April 16 -- Livestock at Chicago; Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-15.00; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.35-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.00-13.00**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wh.* Minneap. $141\frac{1}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $139\frac{3}{4}$ - $141\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 126-132; No. 1 Hd. Am. Dur. Duluth 132-133; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K. C. $130\frac{1}{2}$ -137; Chi. 133- $137\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 114. No. 2 rye, Minneap. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 yellow corn K. C. $135\frac{1}{2}$ - $137\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 129- $133\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 48- $1\frac{1}{8}$ -49- $1\frac{1}{8}$; K. C. 54-56; Chi. $52\frac{3}{4}$ -54. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 124-126; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 117-121; No. 2 Minneap. 74-80. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 208-213.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$5.50 per double-head barrels in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.85-\$2.10 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.65-\$2 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York Yellows \$1-\$1.25 in the East; \$1.02-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers. South Carolina and Florida Pointed and Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$3 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York McIntosh apples, U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$2.00-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 30 points from the previous close to 13.48 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.62 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 29 points to 13.24 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 13.14 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 24- $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein. Chicago - Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 14.

Section 1

April 20, 1937

VITAMIN B IN HEART DISEASE

A hitherto unrecognized form of heart disease in the United States caused by malnutrition and a specific treatment for it were described yesterday before the American College of Physicians meeting in St. Louis. Dr. Soma Weiss and Dr. Robert W. Wilkins of Boston reported that in 120 of their patients, enough to make it "relatively common," the specific form of heart disease was found and traced readily to nutritional deficiency. A "rapid and often spectacular cure" resulted from the ministration of vitamin B, lack of which causes beri-beri in Oriental countries. (Associated Press.)

HITLER ON TRADE CONFERENCE

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, according to a Berlin wireless to the New York Times, promised George Lansbury, British Labor party leader, yesterday that if a conference is called to discuss armaments and trade Germany will participate. After talking to Hitler for two hours, Mr. Lansbury issued this statement with the Fuehrer's agreement: "Germany will be very willing to attend a conference and take part in the united effort to establish economic cooperation and mutual understanding between the nations if President Roosevelt or the head of some other great country will take the lead in calling such a conference."

TENANCY BILL

A \$470,000,000 bill to aid farm tenants encountered delay yesterday when members of the House Rules Committee questioned whether it conflicted with recent requests of President Roosevelt for curtailment of Government expenditures. Questioned by Rules Committee members about financial angles of the bill, Chairman Jones of the Agriculture Committee declared: "The Administration is in favor of this program. The President sent us a message urging it. Since that time we have discussed it with him." (Associated Press.)

UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATE

The total number of unemployed workers in February, 1937, was 8,914,000, according to estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, made public recently. This is a decrease of 203,000, or 2.2 per cent, from the revised estimate for January, 1937, and a decrease of 1,865,000, or 17.3 per cent from February, 1936. (Press.)

Whey In In the Journal of Agricultural Science (London, April)
Silage L. A. Allen, of the University of Reading and his associates
 report experiments with adding various substances to silage.
They conclude, in part that, "the addition of whey and molasses to material
for ensilage results in a material of high lactic acid content and produc-
tion of a silage of excellent quality and digestibility and of suitable
acidity. Fresh whey is not so satisfactory as concentrated or dried whey
diluted to a suitable concentration, since the volume of the former to be
added is often excessive, and with a young succulent crop may prove
dangerous to satisfactory fermentation."

Stock Record A livestock record association--believed to be the
Association first such organization in the United States--has been
 formed in Fillmore County, Minnesota, says a press report
in the Minneapolis Tribune, (March 28). Principal purpose of the associa-
tion is to assist co-operating farmers with livestock records and to make
available other services connected with good livestock management. A full-
time field man will be employed to test cows for butterfat production as
in regular cow testing associations, and in addition, he will help develop
records on hogs, beef cattle, sheep, poultry, and horses that will enable
the farmer to study the breeding, feeding and management of all classes of
livestock.

Pushing An editorial in Sioux City Tribune (April 7) says in
Soybeans part: "Iowa and South Dakota state colleges are co-
 operating with the agricultural agents of the railroads
serving northwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota to spread the
gospel of the soy bean in this territory. Iowa agricultural college heads
announce it is their hope that 1,000,000 bushels of beans will be produced
in northwestern Iowa this season. The South Dakota authorities have set
no goal but hope for large plantings in this area...Sioux City capital is
prepared to provide a cash market for beans raised in this trade territory
and to erect a processing plant which will be ready for operation by harvest
time. The soy bean proved last year that it is a rugged plant, withstand-
ing drought and heat better than any other crop grown in this section."

Roads on Murray D. Van Wagoner, Michigan State Highway Com-
Diagonals missioner, writes in Engineering News-Record (April 15)
 of the effort to shorten trunk highways by getting rid of
zigzags. He says in part: "'Cross-lots is the shortest way home,' was
the homely way in which the early settlers of Michigan expressed the Eu-
clidian axiom that a straight line is the shortest distance between two
points. They knew their geometry, but that knowledge didn't prevent them
from permitting the adoption of the checkerboard as a pattern for their
highway systems, and today no small part of the work of the Michigan state
highway department is directed toward the correction of that early error...
The checkerboard plan originated with the settlement of the state, though
it was the U. S. Land Office and its surveyors that were responsible...
When the era of hard-surface highways came, it was natural that the
existing roads should be improved...So now Michigan is building direct
point-to-point diagonal highways. These trunk lines are being super-
imposed on the old checkerboard system; they utilize existing roads only
where they are in the direct line of the shortest route, but where there
are no such roads, the diagonal cuts straight through with entirely new
construction. "

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: unassembled, endocrinologist, \$3,800,
 Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture;
 associate physicist (electroencephalography), \$3,200, U. S. Public
 Health Service, Treasury Department. Applications must be on file not
 later than (a) May 17, 1937, if received from states other than those
 named in (b); (b) May 20, 1937, if received from the following states:
 Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon,
 Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

"Dollar Under the title "Real 'Dollar Diplomacy'" the Wall
Diplomacy" Street Journal (April 17) says in part: "The World Tex-
 tile Conference may not have achieved anything to set the
 world by the ears in its session at Washington, but at least it has laid
 the groundwork for tangible accomplishments in the future. It has done
 so in two ways: first, by its emphasis on a general agreement among tex-
 tile producing nations on competitive wage conditions in the various
 countries and, second, by including in its general committee report a
 determination 'that governments should seek every opportunity to reduce
 unreasonable trade barriers.' It is easy to dismiss these two points as
 being merely innocuous gestures in the direction in which every one wants
 to go. But the interconnection of the two points is a real one, and
 taken together they are not in the least removed from world realities.
 On the contrary they are very much at the bottom of one of the principal
 sources of international friction today."

Sociology In American Sociological Review (April), Arthur E.
in the TVA Morgan of Tennessee Valley Authority discusses Sociology
 in the TVA and says in part: "Let me repeat that the
 sociological significance of the TVA up to the present time is not that
 we have been given any peculiar sociological duties to perform, but
 rather that in doing the regular work which has been handed to us by
 Congress, we have endeavored to recognize sociological factors as just
 as real and important and as demanding the same careful analysis and
 treatment as the other factors, such as geology, engineering, finance,
 and law, which are commonly recognized in such economic enterprises.
 While we have no charter for peculiarly sociological undertakings, yet
 any great project gives opportunity for recognition of the fact that
 achievement will be most significant and enduring when each of the impor-
 tant elements which enter into it is given the consideration which, in
 the nature of things, it requires."

Photoperiodism In recent years there have been several studies of
In Mammals sexual photoperiodicity in mammals, and of the effects
 of both light and food, says Thomas Humphrey Bissonnette of
 Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in a brief review introducing
 a report on Fertile Matings of Raccoons in December instead of February
 Induced by Increasing Daily Periods of Light. In a concluding paragraph
 he says: "The breeding season of the raccoon may be advanced 40 days by
 increased daily exposure to light in autumn. Young ones, so produced,
 were successfully reared through early spring months, grew as well or
 better than those born at normal dates, and reached maturity of size
 earlier than usual." (Proceedings of The Royal Society, London, April.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.25; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.35-13.35.***

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 142 $\frac{3}{8}$ -145 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 140 $\frac{3}{8}$ -143 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 130-136; No. 1 H. Am. Durum, Duluth, 135-136; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 136 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 141; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 119; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 $\frac{1}{8}$ -113 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 140-141 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -140; No. 3, Chi. 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -139; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 49 $\frac{3}{8}$ -50 $\frac{3}{8}$; K. C. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 124-126; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 117-122; No. 2, Minneap. 76-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ -215 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.50-\$4.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pound sack in the East; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1.50-\$2 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern yellows \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 95¢-\$1.03 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum, McIntosh apples, \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 13.53 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.59 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 13.25 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 13.11 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Flats, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 15

Section 1

April 21, 1937

BUDGET MESSAGE

Summarizing President Roosevelt's budget message, Turner Catledge described it as "the strongest demand for governmental savings to come from the Administration since the economy drive of 1933" and said that the President's message indicated that he would defer until the next session of Congress any proposal for new taxes, despite the failure of current revenues to come up to expectations and the consequent dislocations in the budget; and that the message implied that the President had set his face against certain extraordinary projects, such as Federal aid to education, low-cost housing and farm-tenancy assistance, to the extent they would add to the Treasury's burden. (New York Times.)

WARLIKE CENTURY

The first quarter of the twentieth century was "the bloodiest period in all history," according to a study of the social and cultural movements of the last 2,500 years, just completed at Harvard University. After an analysis of 902 wars and 1,615 internal disturbances in the 2,500 years, Professor Pitirim A. Sorokin, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Harvard, reported that the war index for the twentieth century reached "a total eight times greater than all the preceding centuries." "In other words," he concludes, "the average man of the thirteenth century had 6,500 more chances to die peacefully in bed than has his descendant in the twentieth." (New York Times.)

HOSIERY QUOTA

A three-year-hosiery quota agreement has just been arranged between the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, acting for the entire hosiery industry in the United States, and the Japan Knitted Goods Exporters Association, Earl Constantine, managing director of the national association, announced yesterday at Philadelphia. The agreement is retroactive to January 1, 1937, and its terms cover cotton, rayon and cotton-rayon hosiery of all classifications. (Press.)

WOMEN TO PLANT TREES

Women of America were called last night to lead in conserving natural resources of an "ailing" nation. Mrs. H. H. Bogert, Akron, Colo., urging a women's national tree-planting campaign at the convention of the Western Federation of Women's Clubs at Salt Lake City, Utah, said: "An acre per club and 100,000 acres of forests in five years--that is our slogan!" (Associated Press.)

Plant Viruses The Lancet (April 3) includes a special article on Plant Viruses and Their Relation to Those Affecting Man and Animal by Redcliffe N. Salaman, Director of Potato Virus Research Station, University of Cambridge. His concluding paragraph says: "Although the incidence of virus disease in our field and crops and glasshouses has undoubtedly increased, there is no reason for undue pessimism. What is needed is more research on virus diseases and a closer understanding between the pathologist and the plant breeder. It is the latter who needs to realise that when by his breeding methods he gives us large and ever larger crops, bigger and whiter fruits, and the like, he has almost certainly discarded en route a number of hereditary genes which alone or in combination with others may be responsible for that vague but important character--constitution."

Research Defined In an article, "Research Makes Jobs," by C. F. Kettering, Research Director of General Motors, in Review of Reviews (May), the author says: "The definition I like best, however, states: 'Research is trying to find out what you are going to do when you cannot keep on doing what you are doing now.' In other words, it's an insurance policy against the future. The world is going to change, no matter what you think or do about it, so you might as well make preparations for it...To sum it up, you can't stop progress. You can't prevent scientific development by legislation or anything like that. The world will continue turning around, and as long as that goes on there will be changes. It is up to all of us to see that those changes are in the right direction. Perhaps the best way to do that is simply to remember that all the remainder of our life is going to be lived in the future. Therefore we want to make that future just as nice a place to live in as possible. If we don't carry over too much of the old, dirty past; if we keep thinking of a bright and glistening future, and say to ourselves, 'Why can't it be like that?' we can solve those problems and make those changes in the right direction..."

Planting At Night Throughout the north Delta section of Louisiana, where planting operations were delayed by backwater from the Mississippi river during the recent flood, huge tractors now are operating night and day. Cotton is being planted in multiple rows under the glare of night searchlights mounted on the machines almost as rapidly as in the daytime. By day the mechanized planters are reinforced by negro tenant plowhands, equipped with mule power. Cotton planters of the district said night plowing was necessary to obtain a normal crop, planting of which was delayed by floods and not through any desire to unduly increase acreage. For the past week weather conditions have been unusually favorable for planting. (New Orleans Times Picayune, April 17.)

Male Hormones The leading article in Physiological Reviews (April) is a review of recent research on the male sex hormones. The author is Fred C. Koch of the University of Chicago.

Congress, The Senate passed the bill (S. 1696) to authorize
April 19. the revision of the boundaries of the Snoqualmie National
Forest, in Washington. The Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry reported out without amendment the bill (S. 1052) to provide
for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.
The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out without amendment
the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 319) appropriating \$1,000,000 for con-
trol of outbreaks of insect pests. The bill (S. 1504) to authorize
cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the States and Terri-
tories, was made the unfinished business of the Senate. The House
passed the bill (H. R. 5722) to reenact and amend provisions of the
Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, relating to marketing agree-
ments and orders. It also passed the bill (S. 1280) to repeal an act
of March 3, 1933, entitled "An act to provide for the transfer of powder
and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammuni-
tion under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agri-
culture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building, and other agri-
cultural purposes. This bill will now be sent to the President. It
passed the bill (H. R. 152) to add certain lands to the Rio Grande
National Forest, Colorado.

Kenya Wheats In an article, "The New Era in Breeding Wheats
In Australia Resistant to Stem Rust" in The Journal of the Australian
Institute of Agricultural Science (March), S. L. Macindoe
of New South Wales Department of Agriculture, says in part: "Another
group of most valuable stem rust-resistant bread wheats has been evolved
by Burton in Kenya Colony. Apparently the origin of this resistance is
not known, but in view of the grain characters of the most resistant
line received by the writer, it is not unlikely that it is of durum
origin. These wheats were first received at Glen Innes in 1930, and
their immunity under a most severe rust epidemic immediately attracted
attention. As they have evidently failed to receive recognition out-
side their country of origin, the writer drew attention to their high
resistance, a character which has been retained in many tests over the
past six years. Especially in the severe midsummer plantings, this re-
sistance has been even more pronounced than that of Hope, Marquillo and
the Pentad-Marquis hybrids. In addition, it has been found to be more
easily recovered in back crosses and multiple crosses than the resistance
of any other parents. Samples of these wheats sent to Peru have been
highly resistant under conditions where even the resistance of the Ameri-
can parents has broken down. Recent reports from Canada have also indi-
cated the comprehensive resistance which it was anticipated that these
lines would show...The desirability of these Kenya wheats in general
agronomic characters, their satisfactory yield, and the absence of any
apparent tendency for their type of rust resistance to be associated
with undesirable characters, such as drought susceptibility or straw
weakness, are additional factors recommending these wheats to the use
of the Australian wheat breeder."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

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April 20 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.25; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.40-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.10-13.15.**

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 142 7/8-145 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 140-7/8-143 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 129-135; No. 1 Hard Am. Durum, Duluth, 134-135; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -140; Chi. 135 $\frac{1}{4}$ -140; St. Louis 138; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 141; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 120 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ -116 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 140-142; No. 3, Chi. 134-138 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{3}{4}$; K. C. 55-57; Chi. 54-55 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 124-126; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 117-122; No. 2 Minneap. 77-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ -216 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.25-\$4.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2-\$2.25 per 100-pound sack in the East; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1.50-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellows 75¢-\$1.15 in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$3 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 13.64 cents. On the same date last year the price was 11.59 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 13.37 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 13.21 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{5}{4}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{5}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 16

Section 1

April 22, 1937

WITAMIN B FACTOR

A new vitamin, the lack of which in the diet of black rats, young or old, caused their hair to turn gray, was reported before the American Institute of Nutrition at Memphis yesterday, according to William L. Laurence in the New York Times. The new vitamin was described by Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan of the University of California. The vitamin is part of what is known as the vitamin B complex. The new "gray-hair vitamin" has not so far been identified with any of the other known factors of the vitamin B complex. One of the rich sources of this complex is unpolished rice.

CREDIT CONDITIONS

That there is no present evidence of any inflationary expansion of bank credit nor any apparent prospect of such a development in the near future was the conclusion reached by the Economic Policy Commission in its report to the American Bankers Association meeting at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The chief explanation of the expansion of credit other than commercial bank loans is to be found in the policies and activities of the Federal Government, the report said, and it declared that "the most effective step that could be taken to avoid an inflationary boom would be to balance the Federal budget." The report was presented by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company, as chairman of the commission. (New York Times.)

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTIONS

Abolition of the uniform system of efficiency rating in the Government service and substitution of a promotion scheme based on "satisfactory service" are proposed in a bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Randolph (Democrat), West Virginia. The measure states that upon passage of the act it shall no longer be mandatory for departments to operate and the Civil Service Commission to review the uniform system of efficiency rating. Unless an employee is rated affirmatively as "unsatisfactory," he shall be entitled to automatic promotion each year until he attains the highest rating within a grade. (Washington Post.)

CANADIAN RECOVERY

In all lines of industry and business Canada is today about 15 per cent ahead of her position at this time last year and trade between the United States and Canada is steadily increasing, stimulated by the recent trade agreement, according to Colonel H. M. Bankhead, United States commercial attache' at Ottawa. Colonel Bankhead called on Secretary Roper yesterday and talked at length with him over conditions in Canada. (Press.)

Profit
In Public
Research

"Twenty years ago," says an editorial in Chemical Industries, ^(April 11) Ignacy Moscicki, now the President of Poland, organized a private company to carry on chemical research for industry which has since become a unique and conspicuously successful public institution. Its profit-making features were voluntarily relinquished in 1922, and all earnings are now devoted to the prosecution of further new research. Its income is derived not only from the ordinary professional fees, but also from rents and royalties, and it regularly maintains departments devoted specifically to chemical analysis, to inorganic industry, organic synthesis, coal, alcohol, and synthetic rubber. Its chief work is on raw materials (with particular reference to improving and extending the use of Polish supplies), petroleum, natural gas, sulfuric acid, coal and coke, aluminum, and rubber. The Chemical Research Institute of Warsaw has never been subsidized either by the government or by industry. From its inception it has been a thoroughly business-like enterprise which has paid its own way...."

Milk
Consumption
In New York

"During recent years the Milk Research Council has been compiling the figures on milk consumption in several large eastern milk markets, and recording in figure and chart form a record showing the trend in market milk consumption in these areas...The latest release shows a gain in milk consumption for the New York Metropolitan Area of 83,425,000 quarts of milk during 1936, as compared with 1935...Even with this 7% gain in 1936 over 1935 the consumption in the New York area is not yet back to the 1932 consumption, when the figure stood at 1,377,240,000 quarts of milk, as compared with 1,361,973,000 quarts for 1936..." (Editorial in Dairy World, April.)

U. S. Cotton
Varieties in
Argentina

In a series of articles on the world cotton situation, Victor H. Schoffelmayer writing in The Dallas Morning News (April 15) discusses Argentina as a cotton producer. The final paragraphs say: "The agency responsible for Argentina's advance in cotton culture is the Junta Nacional del Algodon, equivalent to our Department of Agriculture. It has introduced new varieties from the United States, among them Rogers' Improved Acala, developed at Navasota in Grimes County, Texas. Other Texas varieties introduced are Mebane Triumph and Lone Star. From Hartsville, S. C., the junta has obtained seed of Coker's Cleveland, Farm Relief and Wild No. 7. Stoneville No. 5 from the Mississippi experiment station and Trice, an early variety of the Southeastern States, also have been introduced into the Grain Chaco. Important news from Argentina is that the country is preparing for its first comprehensive census in which all acreage and crops and other fundamental facts pertaining to agriculture and industry will be collected. This is in line with the rapid strides which Argentina is making in general progress and growth of population."

Congress, Both Houses received a message from the President
April 20. concerning the Government's fiscal situation and work
relief. The Senate passed the bill (S. 1504) to autho-
rize cooperation in the development of farm forestry, amending the
authorization from \$5,000,000 annually to \$2,500,000. The House Com-
mittee on Appropriations reported out the Agricultural Appropriation
Bill (H. R. 6523) for 1938. Mr. Rayburn announced that the House will
consider the Agricultural Appropriation Bill on April 22 and 23. It
passed the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 304) authorizing Federal parti-
cipation in the New York World's Fair 1939. Mr. Dondero addressed the
House regarding traffic hazards and attempts of the Bureau of Public
Roads and other organizations to reduce such hazards.

Bacterial Morris W. Deskowitz of Columbia University reports
Variation on Bacterial Variation as Studied in Certain Unstable
Variants in Journal of Bacteriology (April). He says
in a summary paragraph: "Several unstable variants have been isolated
from *Salmonella aertrycke* and other bacterial species. An unstable
variant is characterized by the property of constantly giving rise not
only to the parent colonial form but also to a second colonial form.
Under fixed environmental conditions, the ratio of the new variant to
the parent type always remained constant despite repeated selection of
the parent type. Altered environment, in certain instances, produced
a temporary change in this ratio, but on reculturing in the original
environment the ratio always reverted to its original value. It
appeared, therefore, that the potentiality to produce variants is an
inherent property of the bacterial protoplasm independent of environ-
ment. The possibility that ordinary dissociation and unstable varia-
tion differ only quantitatively, is discussed."

Cattle Hygeia (May) includes the second part of an article
and Health by J. Arthur Myers on Cattle's Contribution to Mankind,
devoted in part to discussion of federal and state regu-
lation of livestock. His concluding words are: "Every one who has taken
any part, including the farmer who has cooperated in the eradication of
tuberculosis from the cattle herds, must at this time experience a sense
of satisfaction and is deserving of credit in helping to win one of man's
greatest victories over disease, for it is largely through the efforts of
the veterinarian and those who have cooperated with him that in most parts
of the United States man can now raise his cattle and dispose of the
dairy products with no waste or loss from tuberculosis; and mothers can
rear their children without illness, deformity or death from the cattle
type of tuberculosis. When the final history of tuberculosis control in
the United States is written it must include a large section on the
effective protectors of the American home--the veterinarians."

Arkansas In Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin (April) W. W.
"Folk and Fred A. Barkley are authors of "Folk Medicines," prin-
Medicine" cipally in Arkansas and Oklahoma. "It is interesting to
note," they say, "the number of drug plants used by
Indians also included in the U. S. Pharmacopocia and National Formulary."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.25; cows good 7.00-8.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.10-13.10**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 143-146; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 141-144; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 129-135; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 134-135; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 137-142 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 139-142; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 137 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 145; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 120 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 141; No. 3, Chi. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{3}{8}$ -50 $\frac{3}{8}$; K. C. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ -56 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 125-127; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 117-123; No. 2 Minneap. 77-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 212 $\frac{1}{2}$ -217 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.25-\$4.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4.00 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$2.05 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.25 per 100 pound sacks in the East; \$1.34-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.35-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellows 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage \$1.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$2.75 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$2 with f.o.b. sales \$1.75 at Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 7 designated markets (Dallas, Houston and Galveston holiday) advanced 10 points from the average of the same markets April 20 to 13.82 cents. On the corresponding date last year the average of the same 7 markets was 11.70 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 13.45 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 13.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXV, No. 17

Section 1

April 23, 1937

BACK As a result of the big rise in Canadian newsprint
SOUTHERN prices for 1938, the American Newspaper Publishers Asso-
NEWSPRINT ciation, meeting in New York, took steps yesterday to
promote the development of a newsprint industry in the
South, where large supplies of pine are available. The association
threw its support behind the movement to set up a domestic newsprint
industry in the South after discussing the report of the committee on
paper, of which W. G. Chandler of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers is
chairman. (New York Times.)

STANLEY A new scientific approach to the study of such
VIRUS virus diseases as infantile paralysis and the common
RESEARCH cold has been opened up, Dr. W. M. Stanley, of the
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, said yester-
day in addressing the American College of Physicians, in the isolation
of a virus which is both living and non-living. The virus is non-living
because it can be crystallized into a powder resembling sugar or salt,
and it is living because even after crystallization and filtering
through collodion and porcelain it readily resumes its ability to cause
disease. Physicians who heard his address declared that Dr. Stanley's
work with viruses, which earned for him the \$1,000 prize of the American
Association for the Advancement of Science last December, was the most
significant step forward in the study of disease since the discovery
of bacteria by Pasteur, almost seventy years ago. (Associated Press.)

NEW Steel ingot output has hit a new peak of 92 percent
STEEL of the country's capacity, or an estimated total for this
RECORD week of 1,204,979 gross tons, which is slightly above the
record of 1,193,284 tons per week in May, 1929, Iron Age
said yesterday in its weekly review of the industry. "Heavy shipments
of finished steel are creating an easier situation for the steel user,"
the trade journal said, "causing a relaxing of some of the intense
pressure on mills for deliveries that was prevalent a month or so ago.
While orders with individual steel companies are running from 10 to 30
per cent behind those of the like period in March, this is not a serious
falling off, considering that March sales were the heaviest of the post-
depression period..." (Press.)

Power The area served by the Tennessee Valley Authority
Shortage is just coming to an acute shortage of electric power,
 it was stated in Boston by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chair-
man of the TVA. While he disclaimed familiarity with other sections of
the country, it was his impression the shortage was general. "Two years
ago," stated Dr. Morgan, "the utilities contended there was a great over-
capacity of producing facilities, but now, in the area within transmission
distance of TVA at least, they are in distress because of lack of pro-
ducing capacity. At present the TVA has a capacity of about 250,000 kw.
This will be doubled in two years or so, and we believe all this addi-
tional power will be needed when we are in position to deliver it, un-
less the whole business picture completely changes." (Wall Street
Journal, April 21.)

British Gardeners' Chronicle (London, April 10) reports:
Quarantine "With the object of preventing the introduction, through
On 'Mums the medium of imported plants, of the Chrysanthemum
 Midge (*Diarthronomyia hypogaea*, F. Low), which has proved
a serious pest of greenhouse Chrysanthemums in North America, the Minister
of Agriculture and Fisheries has made an Order under the Destructive In-
sects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927, prohibiting, as from April 12, 1937,
the landing in England or Wales from any country other than Scotland,
Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man or the Channel
Islands, of any living Chrysanthemum plant and parts thereof (except
seeds) for planting, except under licence...The Ministry will be pre-
pared to entertain applications for licences which will require the im-
ported plants to be kept isolated from other Chrysanthemums in a separate
greenhouse and to be examined from time to time by one of the Ministry's
Inspectors until all danger of the appearance of Chrysanthemum Midge is
past. Occasional spraying with a Nicotine wash may also be required."
The issue also notes publication of the second issue of *The Agrostologist*
"which is issued three times yearly, to form a link between the theory
and practice of turf management." It is published by T. W. Evans and
I. G. Lewis, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W. C. 1.

Overgrazed An editorial in *Farm and Ranch* (April 15) says in
Ranges part: "Overgrazing is not a new thing on Southwestern
 ranges. When prices are attractive but few resist the
temptation to overstock. The profit in overstocking has always been
temporary and quickly lost when ranges dry up and erosion by wind and
water starts. Animals become weak and subject to disease and losses
are frequently very heavy. Overstocking ranges and plowing up grass
to grow wheat and cotton created the so-called dust bowls. Now it will
cost unnumbered millions to restore normal conditions. All the profits
of all the crops and of all the livestock grazed in earlier years on
these lands would hardly make a start in restoring them to their old-
time condition. Coining natural resources into dollars as rapidly as
we can has always been the practice in America."

Exact In Pacific Rural Press (April 17), John E. Pickett
Acreage is author of an article "At Last, Exact Acreages of
Figures Fruits and Nuts," which says in part: "For the first
 time in history, California has fairly accurate figures
on the acreage of its fruit and nut crops. If you want to set out some
trees or vines, and desire to know just how many competitors you have,
you can go to your agricultural commissioner, and he can tell you how
many acres of bearing and non-bearing crops there are, both by counties
and by state total. And little later, when Washington has broken down
the figures and printed them, you will be able to get the age of the
trees and vines already planted, and can know even more exactly how many
acres are 'coming' and how many are 'going.' Thus you won't have to plant
in the dark, economically speaking. Below are some of the summaries of
totals and more will be printed later. These figures were compiled
under the direction of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service at
Sacramento, and under the active local direction of the county agricul-
tural commissioners. The work was done by WPA, which contributed some
\$300,000 and which furnished a pretty good bunch of enumerators, who
visited each farm in the county, checked the acreage as to age, and
whether bearing or not bearing, and set down fractional acreages, and
made by far the most detailed report which has ever been made. It is
interesting to note that this actual survey pretty well coincides with
and substantiates the estimates of acreage which have been compiled by
the Crop Reporting Service in the past, and it is believed that these
figures are more accurate than the periodic census reports because they
were taken with greater care as to detail and under the watchful eyes of
the agricultural commissioners. E. E. Kaufman, chief of the Federal-State
Crop Reporting Service, believes that any errors which the WPA estimators
may have made balance each other and that totals are the most exact of
any yet compiled."

Iowa Des Moines Register (April 18) includes an article on
Sale Iowa Sale Barns which says in part: "The business of
Barns selling livestock at auction in sale barns, product of
 the drought and depression years, is fast outstripping
the designation of an infant industry in Iowa. In fact a business that
must be estimated in tens of million dollars as the annual turnover can
scarcely be called an infant industry any longer. Dr. A. H. Seidell,
chief of the bureau of animal industry of the Iowa department of agri-
culture, estimates that there are some 300 of the auction barns that
have been licensed through his office...Many of the barns in the busy
season just concluded have had sales mounting up to the \$20,000 mark in
a single day with thousands of head of stock changing hands...Most of
the auction firms have but one sale a week although some of them have
two weekly sales through the winter and early spring season...The real
impetus to the movement came in 1934 when the drought made necessary the
moving either of cattle and hogs to feed or feed to the livestock...The
auctioneers say that the new development has affected the old style farm
auction but little...The sale barn is here--and probably to stay."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 22 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.50; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.00-13.25**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 141 7/8-144 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 139 7/8-142 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 126-132; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 131-132; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 135 1/2-141 1/4; Chi. 137-140; St. Louis 135 1/2; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 142 1/2; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 118; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 7/8-112 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 139-140 1/2; St. Louis 141; No. 3, Chi. 133-138; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 3/4-49 1/4; K. C. 55-56 3/4; Chi. 54 1/2-55 1/2; St. Louis 56; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 126-128; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 117-124; No. 2, Minneap. 76-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 210 1/2-215 1/2. Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3-\$4 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$2 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.35 per 100 pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.35-\$1.75 U. S. Commercials, per 50-pound sack in city markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York and Midwestern Yellows 75¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.75 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.65-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York. New York McIntosh apples \$2-\$2.50 in New York.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 25 points from the previous average of seven markets to 13.57 cents. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.67 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 13.26 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 13.13 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 31 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 31 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 3/4-17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 1/4 cents; Standards, 23 3/4 cents; Firsts, 22-22 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 18

Section 1

April 26, 1937

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday industry continued its upward pace during March, with pay rolls stepping ahead of employment in recovery gains. Between mid-February and mid-March, the board said, factory pay rolls rolled up a 5.4 per cent advance to 101.2 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Factory employment climbed 2 per cent to 101. Prices moved swiftly higher in March, the report continued, but swung downward during the first half of this month. An increase in industrial production last month pushed the 1923-25 index 2 per cent over February to 118. (Press, April 26.)

FATHER OF STATE FAIRS

The National Grange, says a report to the New York Times (April 25), is to place in City Hall Park at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a boulder with a bronze tablet inscribed: "Erected to the memory of Elkanah Watson, nationally known as the Father of the Agricultural Fair. He was founder and first president of the Berkshire Agricultural Society. Near the old elm in this park (1807) its original exhibition was conducted under his direction." Mr. Watson had two Merino sheep, a ram and a ewe, the first of the breed ever brought to New England, and these two animals comprised the entire exhibit at the first agricultural fair in the United States.

TRUCK REGULATION

New and stricter regulations were imposed upon the trucking industry by the Interstate Commerce Commission in an order designed to improve conditions within the industry and to protect common carriers against "cut-throat" competition. By the terms of the order, after July 1 trucking companies classed as contract carriers will be required to operate entirely under written agreements which will cover stated period and will impose specific obligations upon both carriers and shippers. (Baltimore Sun, April 24.)

BRAZIL TAXES FLOUR

Wheat flour imports will hereafter be taxed 600 reis a bag under a bill passed by the Brazilian Congress the night before last to promote domestic wheat growing. The proceeds of the new duty will be used to pay the expenses of experimental stations and to provide seed for planters. Beginning in June, wheat milled in Brazil must contain at least 5 per cent domestic wheat. The law gives the University of Agriculture authority to fix the percentage every year on an increasing scale. (New York Times, April 26.)

Chinese
Land
Plans

Chinese Economic Journal (February) prints an 11-page article "A Year's Progress in Agricultural Reconstruction," which includes a section on reclamation of untilled but arable land of which it says on the basis of a partial survey, "the total area of such lands must be enormous." It continues: "With a view to changing the vast uncultivated area into productive fields and securing a better distribution of land, the Executive Yuan passed on September 8, 1936, a set of regulations providing measures of reclamation of arable but uncultivated lands. According to these regulations, all hsien governments in various provinces should send in reports stating the area, location and other particulars concerning uncultivated tillable lands, both state or private owned, in each hsien before the end of 1938. The actual work of reclamation will start with 1939. A tract of more than 5,000 mou of land owned by the State is to be worked upon by the provincial governments, and smaller tracts, by hsien governments. At the same time, reclamation on private land is to be encouraged. The National Government and the provincial governments will assist in all engineering and communication work which passes the scope of a local enterprise. When this set of regulations is put into effect, it is expected that a large area of now useless lands will turn into productive fields."

Beaver

"While the beaver is being mourned as extinct in many regions of the United States, opening of the spring trapping season in eighteen counties in this state reveals the fact that beaver are thriving in fifty of Wisconsin's 71 counties. No accident of nature, this is the result of over 30 years work on the part of the Wisconsin Conservation department. By 1900, said K. C. Jacoubek, in charge of the beaver control section of the Conservation department, the beaver in Wisconsin had virtually disappeared. There was only one known colony in Wisconsin, in the north central portion of the state. In 36 years the efforts of the Conservation department, have brought back the beaver population to such extent that it has become thick enough in some northern counties to warrant beaver being trapped by the state and liberated in less populous sections...In 1936 Wisconsin licensed 591 beaver trappers who reported a total take of 5,747 beaver. Market value of the year's trap is placed by the Wisconsin Conservation department at \$56,000."

Sugarcane
Breeding

In Queensland Agricultural Journal (March), Arthur F. Bell writes on "The Breeding of New Varieties of Sugar-Cane." His first sentence is: "Possibly no phase of the agriculture of sugar-cane is now receiving so much attention by Experiment Stations as cane breeding, and rightly so."

Botanic
Gardens

The leading article in Science (April 23) is "Botanic Gardens in Science and Education," the text of an address at Swarthmore College, October 31, 1936, by C. Stuart Gager, Director, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, emphasizing particularly the desirability of the "arboretum-campus."

Congress, The Senate passed the joint resolution (H. J. Res. April 22, 23. 319) making an appropriation(\$1,000,000) for the control of outbreaks of insect pests, with the following amendment: "Provided further, That this appropriation shall be expended under the personal supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the several items of expenditures made hereunder." The House agreed to this amendment later in the day. This joint resolution will now be sent to the President. It also agreed to the resolution (S. Res. 119) requesting information from certain Government agencies concerning relief of sufferers from floods in 1937. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the bill (S. 842) to provide for an investigation and report of losses resulting from the campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly by the Department of Agriculture. The Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported out without amendment the bill (S. 47) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the Federal reclamation laws. The House began debate on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6523) for 1938. The only amendment agreed to was one submitted by Mr. Cannon of Missouri, to add the following language on page 38, line 10, after the word "land": "notwithstanding the limitations of said act of March 4, 1927." The Senate was not in session April 23. The House passed without a record vote the Agricultural Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6523) for 1938. The following provisos were stricken from the bill on points of order: Page 96, line 5: "Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency..." and Page 94, line 22: "Provided further, That such amount shall be available for the purchase without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (H.S.C., title 41, sec. 5) of seeds, fertilizers, or any other farming materials and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture in the 1937 programs, for the reimbursement of the Tennessee Valley Authority for fertilizers heretofore or hereafter furnished by it to the Secretary of Agriculture for such purpose, and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof." The following amendments were agreed to: By Mr. South: increase "Wool-marketing studies", p. 85, from \$26,652 to \$50,000. By Mr. Cannon: on page 93, line 26, under "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", preceding "and", insert, "Provided, That the unobligated funds made available for the fiscal year 1937 be first transferred." Mr. Taber moved to recommit the bill to the Committee with instructions that it be reported back forthwith with a 10 per cent reduction in amount, but this motion was rejected by a vote of 219 to 32. The House Committee on Labor reported out without amendment the bill (H. R. 6551) to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 23 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations) Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.50; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.75-13.10**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ -143 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 138 $\frac{1}{4}$ -141 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur. * Minneap. 124-130; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 129-130; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 138 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106-112; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 136-138 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 137-138; No. 3; Chi. 130-135; St. Louis 135-138 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, St. Louis 136 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 7/8-49 7/8; K. C. 54-56; Chi. 53-54; St. Louis 55; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 126-128; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 117-124; No. 2; Minneap. 76-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209-214.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes, \$3.25-\$4.00 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$2 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial \$1.35-\$1.60 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 75¢-f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellows 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers. South Carolina and Florida Pointed and Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3 per lettuce crate in a few markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points from the previous close to 13.49 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.60 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 13.19 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 13.04 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

**Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 19

Section 1

April 27, 1937

TRADE Secretary of State Hull's reciprocal trade agreement
AGREEMENTS policy was loudly praised at the banquet last night of the
PRAISED American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce.
At the same time speakers at the banquet took some of the credit for preparing the way for the policy and thereby contributing to world peace. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said: "No one can say what turned the tide of American opinion from intense belief in high tariff protection to the present widespread belief in reciprocal trade agreements. To Secretary Hull must go great credit for his tenacious belief and arduous work." (Washington Post.)

WARNING President Roosevelt put his administration on record
AGAINST yesterday as being opposed to speculation by government
SPECULATION employes in stocks, bonds or commodities. In a letter to Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Civil Service Commission, he stated: "I believe it to be a sound policy of the government, that no officer or employe shall participate directly or indirectly in any transaction concerning the purchase or sale of corporate stocks or bonds or of commodities for speculative purposes, as distinguished from bona fide investment purposes." (Press.)

COOPERATIVE Father Divine, Harlem cult leader, plans to take
COLONY over the whole of Ulster County, New York, and make it
PLAN into a model cooperative community, it was learned yesterday, says a New York Times report. The Divine Peace Mission Movement Plan already operates twenty-five farming and other enterprises in Ulster County. The plan, which is to be financed by the public, will set up enterprises against which local farmers and merchants are expected to find it difficult to compete because Father Divine's followers will work without cash wages--having been promised security and a higher standard of living than they could ever expect in the Harlem slums.

SUGAR A world sugar agreement calculated to net producers
AGREEMENT an additional \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 annually through stabilized prices was being drafted in London recently by delegates to the international conference. Half of the increase will accrue to American growers, with \$10,000,000 going to Cuba, \$4,000,000 to the Dominican Republic, and \$3,500,000 to Peru. (Associated Press.)

Canadian Grain Research Canadian Journal of Research (April) includes an article by W. R. Foster and C. E. Jeffery on "Resistance of Winter Wheats to Hessian Fly," which reports the "stage of growth at the time of the spring emergence" as the "probable cause for the differential resistance of varieties." Another article by W. F. Hanna reports investigations of "Physiologic Forms of Loose Smut of Wheat."

Harvard Business Review Harvard Business Review (Spring) includes an article on "The Government Corporation As An Economic Institution," by Charles C. Abbott, and "The Farmers' Banking System: Four Years of FCA Operations," by J. K. Galbraith. The authors are instructors in Economics at Harvard University.

Climatic Cycles A paper on Climatic Cycles which Professor D. Brunt read before the Royal Geographical Society appears in The Geographical Journal (March). A summary paragraph says in part: "It is shown that none of the cycles found occur with such great amplitudes that we can assert that they might not be due to a chance distribution of the observations, and not to truly periodic variations. It is shown that even if some of the cycles found are real physical cycles, they can only account for a small part of the variability of the meteorological phenomena; so small a part indeed that it is of little importance whether the so-called cycles are real or not."

Castor Bean Control Regulation of the production of castor oil beans in Italy with the view to increasing the national output is provided for in a recently enacted law, according to American Consul Lester L. Schnare, Milan, in a report to the Department of Commerce. The law empowers the National Association of Cultivators of Oleaginous Herbaceous Plants to authorize each year the area to be planted to castor oil beans and forbids any planting without such authorization, the report states. The most important use of castor oil in Italy is as a lubricant, largely in aeronautics. The possibilities of the cultivation of the castor oil plant in Ethiopia, the report states, have yet to be explored, but they are believed to be favorable in many parts of that country.

Survey of AAA In a book review of the recent Brookings Institution survey of the AAA, Bernhard Ostrolenk in the New York Times (April 18) summarizes briefly the views of the three authors and says in a final paragraph: "It is a matter of pride that this valuable review and appraisal was carried on by the leading agricultural economists in an atmosphere of scientific objectivity. Perhaps it is also worth quoting from Dr. Nourse's preface that the cooperation of the officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the AAA was of 'a quite remarkable character, combining generous aid--frank expression of their own economic reasoning from the facts at the same time that they did not seek to mold our thinking to the same conclusion.'"

Dust Bowl Control A request that the government establish a dust bowl authority, with full power to combat wind erosion on the high plains, was asked at a 5-state mass meeting at Boise City, Oklahoma, on April 16, the Kansas City Times (April 17) reports. More than 500 farmers and businessmen of the contiguous Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas areas gathered amidst a swirling black blizzard which cut visibility on the highway to about 100 yards. Several schools of thought were present as to what could be done. Some believed the land should be left alone to grow weeds until scil blowing had stopped. Others favored the government's stressing benefit payments on the sorghums as cover crops and taking them off wheat. Nearly all agreed the job was too big for local effort to solve. So the government is being asked to set up a dust bowl authority. The secretary of agriculture could do this by declaring the region a separate soil conservation district and taking over direction.

Electric Fence A fence to end all complaint against fences or dogs has been installed around the sheep pasture at the John Tarleton College farm near Stephenville, Texas, Bruce Bobo, herdman at the farm, reports. The fence consists of electrically charged wires, one close enough to the ground to keep dogs from crawling under, another high enough to keep them from jumping over and intervening wires close enough together to prevent marauding animals from getting through. "With the number of lambs we have now," Mr. Bobo states, "it is much more economical to operate the fence than to have to take a loss on lambs killed by dogs." Other electric fences were installed at the farm early in the fall at the instigation of Oscar Frazier, professor of animal husbandry. (Dallas News, April 14.)

Rainy Day Erosion Trip "A good rainy day occupation," says a staff writer in Bloomington Pantagraph (April 10), "is a drive over the gravel roads north of Leroy and Downs (Illinois) to see how the flow of water is washing deep gullies in some fields and how terraces and contour furrows and soil saving dams are saving both the soil and the water in others. Such a trip was made during a recent rain, with T. R. Wire of the Leroy soil conservation office to point out the sights. He is a junior agricultural engineer, versed in the problems of erosion control. While most of the excess rainwater was running away, still water was seen in the contour furrows in the C. W. Roberts pasture...The water is encouraged to soak into the soil, to be stored up in the subsoil as a protection against drought. The dead-end furrows across the slope, 15 to 25 feet apart, keep the water from flowing away, prevent soil erosion, help prevent flood damage downstream. Several other pastures in that area are provided with these furrows. In some cases grass has been seeded right over the furrows and the low ridges thrown up, and the presence of the furrows and ridges serves to actually increase the grass surface of the pasture, as well as conserve moisture and soil."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 26 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.50; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-12.65**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -138 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -136 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -124 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ -124 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136; Chi. 130-133 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 128 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 133-133 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 112; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 135-136 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 135-135 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 White oats, Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ -49 $\frac{1}{8}$ K. C. 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ -54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -54; St. Louis 55; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 126-128; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-124; No. 2, Minneap. 72-75; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209-214.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.75-\$4.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$1.90 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.24-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85 f.o.b. Stevens Point, Texas Yellow Bermudas, U. S. Commercials, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellows \$0.75-\$1.15 in city markets. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage \$1-\$2.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$2.65-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in a few cities; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 23 points from the previous close to 13.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.46. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 12.98 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 12.83 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LYV, No. 20

Section 1

April 28, 1937

U. S. STEEL EARNINGS

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared yesterday a dividend of \$5.75 a share on the preferred stock, of which \$4 was on account of accumulations, leaving unpaid accumulations of \$5.25 a share. Net income for the first quarter of 1937 was \$28,561,533, after deductions. This compared with \$3,376,304 net profit in the first quarter of 1936. Allowing for quarterly preferred dividend requirements, the profit in the first quarter was equal to \$2.55 a share on the common stock. (New York Times.)

BANKING RESOURCES

More than half of the banking resources of the United States on December 31 were concentrated in four states--New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California--the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced yesterday in issuing details of the condition of these financial institutions as of that date. In the four leading states, insured banks had resources of \$30,983,992,000 compared with \$56,195,917,000 for the country as a whole. Banking resources of more than a billion dollars each were shown by New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Texas. The combined resources of institutions in the ten states amounted to \$42,157,394,000. (New York Times.)

RUSSIAN "PLAN" LAGGING

The newspaper "Izvestia" last night expressed alarm at "chaotic" conditions in the Commissariat of Light Industry, which supplies the nation with consumer goods, says an Associated Press report from Moscow. "Izvestia" declared: "the situation of light industry cannot be called otherwise than alarming...The output of goods is far behind the plan for the first three months of 1937. Factories are working without plans..." (Baltimore Sun.)

FOREST FIRE PLANS

The United States, the State of Minnesota and Ontario provincial governments will join forces this summer to control forest fires along a 30-mile stretch of the international border. R. U. Harmon, supervisor of the Superior National Forest, said yesterday in Duluth, that an important feature will be cooperation in reporting fires that threaten timber lands along the border. Airplane patrols, radio and telephone facilities and lookouts will be used to exchange observations in the international zone. (Press.)

Chemo-
Enemies

In a discussion of "Chemo-Enemies" particularly lead and arsenic, in foods, Dr. P. J. Hanzlik, of Stanford University School of Medicine, asks: "What's to be done?" He says in part: "It would help all concerned, the growers, the enforcement authorities and the people generally, if some independent or government agency would undertake a complete 'epidemiologic-toxicologic' survey of a region which has been well sprayed for years. This would get at all the facts concerning soil, animals, people, vegetation, industrial regulation, desirability of tolerance limits for the poisons and other related matters of interest. This would help the government enforcement agencies in carrying out the will of the people. The United States Department of Agriculture has already done a great deal to make the public conscious of, and protect it against, this menace, but there are apparently also limitations to its power and influence. It is evident from the results of recent prosecutions of many violations that the public is not yet awake to the real situation. The merits of the problem are often obscured, or smoke-screened, by irrelevant matters and trivialities. Government control is interpreted as persecution of, or interference with, legitimate business. The truth is that the federal authorities are actually concerned with the economic aspects, as well as with health hazards. In fact, they are the only ones doing anything constructive about the situation. A great deal of research is being done under federal guidance to determine the best possible insecticides whose health hazard would be negligible and the costs minimal. The proper way to deal with the health hazard of heavy metals, like lead, is to eliminate their use altogether and to develop new insecticides of a totally different kind. This is actually being done experimentally, and it is not too much to hope that practical success will soon be achieved." (*Scientific Monthly*)

Sugar
Conference

The International Sugar Conference, says a report to Wall Street Journal (April 26), is on the verge of a complete agreement regarding export quotas and terms of a 5-year pact may be announced this week. The agreement is expected to contain a provision limiting and possibly even prohibiting the imposition of further tariffs on sugar imports by consuming nations for the purpose of extending their beet acreages. Meanwhile, the committee of experts has nearly completed its programs for establishment of a permanent sugar commission.

Farm
Credit

Farmers and farmer cooperatives obtained more credit from Farm Credit Administration units in March, 1937, than during any month in 1936 or so far in 1937, according to a statement by the Farm Credit Administration. Loans and discounts during the month amounted to \$69,800,000 or a 12 per cent increase over March, a year ago. The bulk of the money, \$54,100,000, consisted of short-term loans for farm operations and production, \$11,400,000 of long-term farm mortgage credit, and \$4,300,000 of loans to cooperatives. Loans made by production credit associations for the month reached an all-time high of \$32,300,000. The federal intermediate credit banks showed a substantial increase compared to March of last year.

Congress, April 26. The Senate adjourned immediately after convening, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Nathan L. Bachman, of Tennessee. In the House, Mr. Wearin, of Iowa, discussed the farm tenancy problem. The House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported out without amendment: S. 48, to authorize an appropriation for investigations under the Federal reclamation law; and H. R. 2512, to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the Federal reclamation laws.

Civil Service Examinations. The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, marketing specialist (Indian Arts and Crafts), \$3,200 a year; production advisor (Indian Arts and Crafts), \$2,600 a year, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior. Applications must be on file not later than (a) May 24, 1937, if received from states other than those named in (b), (b) May 27, 1937, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Buying New Equipment. An editorial in Implement & Tractor (April 17) says in part: "A veritable new era in farm mechanization is under way. The equipment the farmers are buying today is post-depression merchandise. All that went before the depression is rapidly becoming obsolete. Agriculture, from the nature and wide scale of its operations, may never be able to exert much influence on the selling prices of its products, but through the equipment now available it can increase its profits by decreasing its production costs. Long denied economic parity with other industries, because it was producing low-priced commodities at high costs, it is now more able to attain and maintain the desired relationship with other industries."

Wind Erosion Plea. An editorial, "The Dust Bowl Demands Action," in Kansas City Star (April 19) says in part: "The actual dust bowl covers an area of approximately 20,000 square miles. Those who live in the section are thoroughly awake to the problem that confronts them. It is not local, but is a menace to all adjoining territory, and the effect of a local windstorm is evident in all other parts of the country. More than 500 representatives from the five states involved, meeting at Boise City, Oklahoma, have requested that the government establish a dust bowl authority with full power to devise ways and means for combating wind erosion on the high plains. It would be necessary for the secretary of agriculture to declare this region a separate soil conservation district...It now seems that livestock farming may be the key to the solution of wind erosion, where the production of crops is feasible. Those most familiar with the areas which are being devastated recommend that soil types which are not stable and those into which moisture does not penetrate far enough to insure the production of wheat and grain sorghums should if possible be revegetated. When practical means have been developed to accomplish this, the only possible return from the land will be in grazing livestock."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 27 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.50; cows good 7.25-8.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-12.75*.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $137\frac{3}{4}$ - $140\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $135\frac{3}{4}$ - $138\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 119-125; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 124-125; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. $131\frac{1}{4}$ -135; Chi. $130\frac{1}{4}$ - $133\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis $131\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 136- $136\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 115; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 104 $\frac{1}{8}$ -109 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 135- $138\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $136\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. $132\frac{1}{4}$ -136; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{1}{8}$ -50 $\frac{1}{8}$; K. C. 53-55; Chi. $53\frac{3}{4}$ - $55\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $54\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 126-128; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-124; No. 2, Minneap. 73-76; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $207\frac{1}{2}$ - $212\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.75-\$4.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$1.85 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.80-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.88 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.95 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.20-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 85¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellows \$0.75-\$1.15 in city markets. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage \$1-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Baldwin apples \$2 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 24 points from the previous close to 13.54 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.43 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 13.12 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 13.08 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17- $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23- $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21- $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

**Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.